

THE
SPANISH
GRAMMAR.

OR,
An Entrance to the vnderstanding
of the Spanish Tongue.

By that late worthy I O. SANFORD,
sometimes Fellow of *Magdalen Col-*
ledge in Oxon.

Quintilianus Lib. 1. Cap. 4. . .

*Grammatica plus habet operis, quàm ostentationis
Plus in recessu, quàm fronte promittit.*



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SPECTATÆ VIRTU-
TIS ET ERVDITIONIS VIRO,
AC PRAEFECTO SVO MVLTIS
NOMINIBVS COLENDO, DO-
MINO DOCTORI LANGTONO,
COLLEGII BEATÆ MARIÆ
MAGDALENE APVD OX-
ONIENSES DIGNISSIMO
PRÆSIDI,

IOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPA-
NICAM HANC SVAM GRAMMA-
TICAM, NVNC ITERVM DIS-
CESSVRVS, NVNCVPAT,
ET IN CLIENTELAM
TRADIT.



Rules for the pronounciation
of the Spanish.
CHAP. I.

aa		ee, as in the word speed		oo, as in the word moone
A	E	j	O	V
*Ba	be	bée	bo	bw
Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu
Ba	Be	Bée	Bo	Bw
Ca	Ce	Ci	Co	Cu
Ca o2 3a	ce o2 3e	ci o2 3ée	co o2 3o	cu o2 3u
Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
*Tha o2	The o2	Thée o2	Tho o2	Thw o2
Dha	Dbe	Dhée	Dho	Dhw
Da	De	Di	Do	Du
	Dhe	Dhée		
Ga	Gc	Gi	Go	Gu
	as in the word guest o2 guessing	as in the word guide		
Gua	Guc	Gui		
Ha	He	Hée	Ho	Hw
Ja	Je	Ji	Jo	Ju
Lia	Lie	Li	Lo	Lw
lla	lle	li	lo	lu
Pla	Pie	Pti	Pto	Pw
ña	ñe	ñi	ño	ñu
	He	Hée		
Qua	Quc	Qui		
Sha	She	Shée	Sho	Shw
Xa	Xc	Xi	Xo	Xu

*This sound is
ordinarily in the
middle syllables
of words, as *Pa-*
labra a word, pro-
nounce it *Palau-*
ra, excepting
some that come
from the Latine,
as *Liberalidad*,
Nombre a name.

Cerilla.

*This sound is
chiefly in the
middle syllables,
and in the end of
words, remem-
bring also that *th*
must be sounded
as in *this* or *that*
or *them*, and not
as in *thinke* or
thanke.

ñ Called *nilla*.

Note that these syllables *ge, gi*, as also all others that are written with the letter *z*, or the long *j* consonant, which the Spaniards call *Ishota*, are pronounced alike; which is a sound very harsh and hard for Englishmen to utter, neither can we by letters fitly represent this deepe and strong aspiration, which must bee learned by the help of some man experienced in the language; the neereſt way which is used to expresse it, is, that it bee sounded as *sh*, as *quexar* to compleine, like *queshar*: *Ojo* an eye, as *Osho*, *Hyo* a sonne, as *hisho*, *gemir* to groane, as *shemir*.

For the better understanding of the former Table, and to satisfie the studious, I will subjoyne a few Rules more particular.

The force and sound of the vowels is formerly delivered, where further you may note, that *i* vowell is seldome found in the beginning of words, but *y* is put instead of it, as *yndigen*, and *yglésia*, rather then *imagen*, *iglesia*, saith *Miranda*.

The Spaniards doe with a kinde of wantonnesse so confound the sound of *B* with *V*, that it is hard to determine when and in what words it should retaine its owne power of a labiall letter. Whence it is that they doe not onely pronounce, but doe also promiscuously write the one for the other, saith *John Miranda*, fol. 353. as *trabajo* or *travajo* labour, travell; *abeja* or *aveja* a Bee, *Boto* or *Veto* I vow. Which gave iust cause of laughter at that Spaniard, who being in conuersation with a French Lady, and minding to commend her children for faire, sayd vnto her, vsing his Spanish liberty in pronouncing the French; *Madame veuz avec des veaux enfans*; telling her that shee had calves to her children; instead of saying *beaux enfans*, faire children: Neither can I well iustifie him who wrote *Veneficio* for *Beneficio*. The generall rule then which is usually delivered, is, that it alwayes hath its proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Bono* a foole.

Ca, co, cu, are pronounced as in English. But *Ce* and *Ci*, and

and all syllables that haue *c* with a dash, which they call *Cerilla*, are pronounced like *f* or *z*, or *tz*, as *zapato* a shooe, *garça* a bush, *açucar* sugar, *açafran* saffron, which are also written with *z*, *zapato*, *zarza*, &c.

D hath his proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Dádina* a gift, except *Dios* God, *Donde* and *Adonde* where: which are sounded as if they were written *Dhios*, *dhondhe*. But in the end and middle syllables it is alwayes pronounced as *th* in the word *then*, as is aboue said in the Table, as *Cordero* a Lamb, *Ciudad* a City: read it *Ciutbath*, &c. except some words that come from the Latine, as *Prudente*, *Blando*, soft.

Ga, go, gu, and *gua* are pronounced as in English, *gall*, gold, *gall*. But in *gue* and *gui*, *u* is left out, and are sounded as the first syllables of *gelding* and *gining*. So pronounce *guerra* warre, as *gberra*, *Gua* as our English words guide. From which rule are excepted by all Grammarians these words following.

Aguelo which is also written *Abuelo* a Grandfather.

Aguero a Soothsayer.

çaraguêles and *çarahuêles* great Gasgoine hose.

Cigüeña a stroke.

Deguello from *Degollar* to behead.

Güero, as *buêno güero* an addle egge.

Gargüero or *gargauêro* the weasand or windpipe.

Halaguêno fawning, or cockering, flattering.

Hoguêro, and *Hogar*, an harth to make fire on.

Pediguêno from *pedir*, an earnest suter, or wanton, as *petar* or *petalcus* in Latine from *peto*.

Reguêdo a belching, from *regoldar*.

Siguênga a Cities name.

Sirguêro one that draweth, or toweth a boat, from *Sirga*, a towing roap or halser.

Triguêro a Sparrow that haunteth wheat, from *trigo* wheat.

Verguênga shame.

Vnguênto oyntment.

Also the Aorists of all verbs that end in *guar*, as *menguar*

to diminish, *yo mengué* I diminished. *Fraguar* to harden or dry, *yo fragué*. *Enxagnar* to water, *yo enxagué*. Of the syllables *ge* or *gi*, it is before said vnder the Table, that they bee sounded, as written by the Spanish *Ibota*, in regard of which conformity they are also written the one for the other, as *Agéno*, or *Ajeno*, belonging to another man, *Magestad*, or *Magejestad*: whence also it is, saith *Cesar Oudin*, that verbs whose Infinitives end in *ger*, in their present tense, change *g* into *j*, as *coger* to gather, *yo cojo*, I gather.

H in the beginning of many words is not pronounced, as *huéco* hollow, *huéno* an egge: read it as if it were written *weco*, *weno*. Howbeit *Miranda*, fol. 365. giueth this rule, that those words which in Latine or Italian are written with *F*, being made Spanish by changing *F* into *H*, pronounce their *H*, *con gran fiato* (as he speaketh) with a strong aspiration, as

These from the Latine,
Hazer from *Facere* to doe.
Harina from *Farina*, Meale.
Hana from *Faba*, a Beane.
Hembra from *Fœmina*, the Female.
Hico from *Ficus*, a Figge.
Hongo from *Fungus*, a Mushrom.
Horadar from *Eorare*, to boare a hole.
Hollin from *Fuligo*, soot of the Chimney.
Habla from *Fauella*, talke, speech.
Halda, or *Falda*, from the Italian *Falda*, the lap or skirt of a garment.
Higada from *Fegato*, the Liver.
Hibilla from *Fibia*, a button, or claspe.

Notwithstanding, fol. 370, hee excepteth these words which come from the Latine, *Habilidad*, *Habito*, *Hombre*, *Humanidad*, *Honrra*, *Honesto*, *Haner*, *Hano*, *Humildad*. Which because they doe not sound *H*, some do write them also without *H*. But *Miranda's* iudgement is, that it is better to write them with *H*, that their Etymologies may be knowne.

Ch is pronounced as in English in the word *Chalke*, or *Cheese*; as *Chupar* to sucke, *Charco* a poole, or pond, *Chorro* a land-flood, *Choça* a cottage. Except those words that come from the Latine, as *Monarchia*, *lararchia*.

Of *j* consonant, or *Ibota*, wee haue spoken before vnder the Table: *I* vowel is sounded like our double *e* in these English words, *leepe*, *weepe*.

Double *LL* is pronounced as if an *i* were written after it; yet so as it close into one syllable, as *lleno* full, as it were *lieno*, *llamar* to call, *llorar* to weepe, as it were, *liamar*, *liorar*. So likewise in the midst of a word, as *querelloso* full of complaints, like *herelioso*. Except words that come from the Latine, as *illustre*, *excellente*, *Apollo*.

The letter *ñ*, *con una raya o coronita encima*, which weareth a little coronet on the head of it, as *Bartholomeus Graninus* speaketh, which *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 3, and *Miranda* fol. 380, call *n tilda*, or *n with a tittle*, is pronounced as wee sound the last syllable of *Spaniarde*, which wee make but of two syllables, or as if there were an *i* after the *n*, as *niño* a childe, read it *ninio*. The French and the Italian, doe fitly expresse it by their *gn*; as when the Spaniards say *Enseñar* to teach: the Italians say *Insegnaro*: the French *Enseigner*: And therefore some Spanish words comming from the Latine, doe still retaine *gn*, as *benigno*, *digno*. *Miranda* further obserueth, that most of the words which in Latine or Italian are written with double *n*, in Spanish are written and pronounced with *n tilda*, as *Pannus*, *Paño* cloth, *Annis*, *Año* a yeere, *Canna*, *Caña* a reed: So Italian, *Sonno*, or *Sogno*, sleepe, in Spanish, *Sueño*. *Donna*, in Spanish *Dueña*, a Mistresse.

Que and *Qui* are pronounced *Ke* or *Ki*, *Quemar* to burne. *Quitar* to take away, as *Kemar*, *Kitar*, except the word come from the Latine, for then it is sounded as it is written, as *Eloquente*, *Delinquente*. So likewise the syllable *Qua*, as in *Quando*, *Quartao*, or *Quartago*, a little nagge.

R

R When it is doubled with the stronger sound, as *Carra* a Cart: with a stronger sound then *Caro* deere. And therefore *Miranda* fol. 384. thinketh the writing of *Honrra* with a double r, to be a wrong Orthography, because it is as well pronounced with a single r, *honra*, honour.

S

S is seldome found at the beginning of words with another Consonant, but hath usually e before it, as *Espiritu*, *Espero*, *Escizo*, from *Spiritus*, *Spero*, *Scribo*.

V

V is a Consonant when it is put before other vowels, as *Venir* to come, *Vista* the sight. It is a vowel when either it standeth before a Consonant, as *uno* one, *usvse*: or with other vowels maketh a Diphthong, as *uestro* yours, *pueda* I can, *muela* the law-tooth. The sound of u vowel is like our double o, as *Buche* the maw of a beast, read it *Booche*.

X

X in words that come from the Latine, is pronounced, saith *Miranda*, as in Latine, or like ss, as *Exemplo*, *Examen*, *Experimentar*, *Extremo*. But in all other words it is pronounced like sh in English, or like the Italian sei, as *Enxugar* to drie, which in Italian is *Asciugare*. *Enxuto* dried, Ital. *Asciutto*: or like *Isota*, (of which wee haue before spoken) as *Dexar* to leaue, *Dixo* said, like *Deße*, *Disbo*, or *Dejo*: and therefore they are indifferently written the one for the other,

as *Xarane*, or *Iarane*, syrup.
Xabon, or *Iabon*,
Sope.

CHAP.

Of the Accidents of Vowels, and of Diphthongs.

CHAP. II.

Of the combination of Vowels with Consonants result syllables, and of syllables words.

To vowels
happen 2
accidents.

1 *Crasis*, or a contraction, when two vowels are drowned into one; as *el* for *a el*, *del* for *de el*, *damos* for *deamos*.

2 *Dieresis*, or a disioyning of vowels, a *Laüd* a Lute, for *Land*; *Ataüd* for *Atand* a Beere, or coffin, *a-y* there, to distinguish it from *ay* there is, or there are. *a-y* I heard, to difference it from *ey* to day.

As, which in pronuntiation pawseth most upon the *a*, as we sound a *saone*, or *saune*, or as the French pronounce their *Paen* a Peacocke, so sound *Quaráo* a nag.

Au, which is sounded fully, inclining somewhat to *o*, as *una Iaula*, a bird-cage, *Candilla* a Captaine or Leader, as wee pronounce *Poles-Crosse* for *Paules-Crosse*. Except these two *Laüd* a Lute, *Ataüd* a coffin for the dead: which diuide their vowels *La-nd*, *Ata-nd*, as is before said.

Is, as *Miel Honey*, *Viento Wind*, *Inferno Hell*.

In, as *Ciudad* a City.

ue, as *fuego fire* *huesco hollow*, *tuerto one-eyde*.

ai, as *cuidad care*, *cuytado greiued*.

2 Triphthongs, in which three vowels close vp into one sound, as *Bueya* an Oxe, *Bueyre* a Vulture.

Vowels
with
vowels
beget

2 Diphthongs
which are
these.

An Entrance to the
Of the Passions of words.

CHAP. III.

Generall, as common to all words, as the accent, of which in the next chapter.

1 *Symbolismus*, or a mutuall exchange of letters of the same organ in the writing of words; as when they write promiscuously *travajo* or *trabaxo* travell; *tigéras*, *tijéras*, or *tixéras*. *theeres* or *snuffers*. *Cesar Onain* fol. 2. where *B & V, G I,* & *X* are as *Grāmarians* call them, *foraria litera*.

2 *Antistæchen*, or change of one letter into another, as *R* into *L*, in the infinitive moode of Verbs; when any of these Affixes *Le, Lo, La, Los, Las*, immediately follow, as *Dezirle* for *Dezirle*, to tell him. *Adestralte* for *Adestrarle* to direct him. Howbeit *Miranda* is of opinion, fol. 378, that it is a more elegant kind of speaking, to use the regular infinitives, *Dezirle, Adestrarle*, and doth counsell so to doe.

3 *Metathesis*, or a Trajection, or Transposition of letters, which chiefly happeneth to the second persons plural of the Imperative mood when an Affix is added, as *Dexalde* for *Dexadale*, leaue him, *Ponedle* for *Ponedle*, put him, *Castigaldo* for *Castigadlo*, correct him. The same happeneth also to some Future tenses, as *Vendè* for *Vendè*, I will come, *Tendè* for *Tendè*, I will hold.

4 *Aphæresis*, which is the taking away of a letter from the beginning of words, as *nora buena* for *en hora buena*, luckily, in good time, *nora mala* for *en ora mala*, with a mischance.

5 *Epenthesis*, which is the putting of a syllable into the midst of a word, as in the future tense of

The passions
of words
are either

2 Particu-
lar or spe-
cially inci-
dent to
some words
only, as

Euphonia,
or pleasing
sound of
viterance,
to which
belong
these fol-
lowing.

of the Indicative mood, as when they say

For { *Lastimaré Lastimar, lo, hé,*
 Lastimarás Lastimar, lo, as, &c. as shall
afterward be seen in the Syntax of Verbs:

6 *Syncope*, which is the taking away of a letter out of the midst of a word, as in the second person plural of the future tense of the subjunctive moode, as *si nuérde* for *nuieredes*, if you shall haue.

7 *Apocope*, which is the taking away of a letter from the end of a word, as of

S out of the first persons plural of the Imperative, when *nos* followeth, as *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, let vs go.

D out of the second persons plural of the Imperative, as *apartaos* for *partados*, stand away, so *veni* for *venid*, &c.

Vnder this *Euphonia*, wee comprise also that compendious kinde of writing, and those abreuations which they use in their *Missiues*, as I obserued in a written copy of the late Proscription against the *Moors*, in these particulars, where one letter or syllable is put to supply two offices, as *Poco apronechado* for *ha apronechado*, it hath little auayled. So, *el peligro yrreparable daño*, for *y yrreparable daño*. *Este es el remedio a quien consciencia*, for *a quien en consciencia*. And by this also they seek to auoid geminations of the same letter, to shun harshness: as *Soyo*, I am, for *Soy yo*. *Celestina* Act. 12. So the copulatiue is turned into *e*, as *la ley e la justicia*, for *la ley y la justicia*. *Minshew*, Gram. fol. 73.

Of the Accent.

CHAP. IIII.

THe Accent in Spanish, saith *Miranda*, fol. 391, is rather considered in regard of speech, then of writing: Howbeit I haue obserued that *Antonio Perez* in his *Pedagoges de Historia*, doth vsually accent the last syllables of the Aorist, as fol. 190, 191, *llegó, topó, dió, refidió, refirió*. And some particles also for distinctions sake, as *Peró*: but, to difference it from *Pero* a Pearce. So *á* to, from *a* hee hath, *ó* or else, *o* the Aduerb of calling, *hacia* toward, *hacia* hee did, *ésta* this, *está* it is, *lastima* greife, *lastima* hee greiueth, *plática* talke, or *plática gente*, a practised people, *plática* hee talketh, *pérdida* losse, *perdida* the participle seem, lost.

Accent of Nounes.

Miranda's generall rule is fol. 392, that all words ending in a consonant, do for the most part accent the last syllable, as hereafter followeth: Except they come from the Latine: for such doe commonly retaine the Latine Accent, as *Cadice*, *Premio*, *Obedientia*.

D, as *lealtad* loyalty, and by variation into the plurall, *lealtades*. Adde hereunto the second person plurall of the imperative mood of verbs, as *amad* loue yee, *comed* eat yee: which notwithstanding are commonly spoken without their *d*, as *am-i*, *comé*, *veni*.

L, as *Arrabál* the Base-towne or Suburbes. Plur. *Arrabáles*: Except *árbol* a tree, *mármal* marble, *Cónsul*, *hábil* actiue, nimble, *débil* weak, *fértil* fruitfull, *frágil* fraile, *móbil* vnstaid, *ángel*, *apóstol*, *cárcel*, *Christónal*, *Christopher*, *fácil*, *diffícil*,

diffícil, *dócil*, *estéril*, *dátil* a date fig, *estiercol* dung, *útil*: all which comining from the Latine, retaine the Latine accent: to which ad *mástel* or *mástil* a mast of a ship, and except *trebó* trifoly, or three-leaved grasse, and *pestilenciál*.

The consonants in which words do end, are commonly these.

N, as *coraçon* the heart. Except these comining from the Latine, *cármén*, *crímen*, *ymagen*, *márgen*, *órigen*, *virgen*, *exámen*, *volúmen*, *bitúmen*, *Esteman* Steuen: which in the plurall also say *órdenes*, not *ordénes*, which is from the verbe *ordenar*, to which adde *lónen* a yong man, and except *Camelión* a Camelion.

R, as all Infinitives *amár*, *dezir*. Nounes also as *amór*, *pastór*, except *mártir*. Item *ámbar*, amber, *ánzar* a goose, *acíbar* the iuyce of Aloes, *acúcar* sugar, *acófar* brasse, *alcázar* a fortresse, *nácar* the mother of Pearle, *ríbar* fine gold, *cáncer*, *carácter*, *léor* praise, and proper names, as *Gáspar*.

X, as *carcax* a quiuer.

Z, as *rapáz*, *sagáz*. Except names of Families, *nomi di casate*, as *Miranda* calleth them, which alwayes accent the first, as *Díaz* or *Diez*, i. *hijo de Díago*, the sonne of Iames. So *Aluarez*, sonne of Aluaro. *Núñez*, *Pérez*, *Suárez*, *Gómez*, *Sánchez*, *Mártinez*, *Ródriguez*, *Bénitez*, *Sáyaz*, *Láynez*.

S, as *Diós* God, *Ani* s Annisced, except *Adínes* Barbary dogs, *adíuas* the squincy.

The Accent of Nounes ending in a vowel.

A, which commonly accent the penultime, that is, the last sauing one, as *Alcaná* la the Kings Subsidy, *Locúra* Foolishnesse, *Cordúra* Willdome. Some few accent the antepenultima, as *Alcándara* a perch for an Hawke, *Alcántara*.

ra a bridge, *albóndiga*, a Merchants ware-house. *Dádina* a gift, *pérdida* losse, to distinguish it from *perdida*, the form. of *perdido* lost. *Lastima* greife, *lastima* he hurteth, *plática* talke, as before was mentioned.

2
Nownes
which end
in a vowel
doe com-
monly end
either in

IA, of
which
some ac-
cent the.

1 Penul-
time, and
they are
either

1 Properly Spanish, as *Alcancía* an earthen mony-box, *perfia* contention, *alegría* cheerefulness.
2 Or deriued from the Greek, as *Academia*, *Filosofía*, *fantasía*, *Policia*, except *Blasfemia*.

2 Antepenultima, as those which comming from the Latine, retayne the Latine accent, as *anséncia*, *clemén-
cia*, *deléncia*, *escória* the dross of me-
tall. *Efficácia*, *glória*, *rábia*, &c.

3 E, which commonly haue their accent in the last syllable saue one, as *azéyte* oyle, *aféyte* wo-
mens painting, *deléyte* delight, *báyle* a dance, *Fráyle* a Fryer.

4 I, which are onely two, *marauedía* a small peece
of Spanish coine, *caquicami* the seeling of an
house.

5 O, of
which
some end
in
Co, which commonly accent the antepenultima, as comming the most part from the Latine, as *Físico*, *Flemático*, *Colérico*, *Músico*, *Síndico* a Iudge : *magnífico* : but the verbe *magnífico* I magnifie, accenteth the penultime, except the diminutives in *co*, or in any other termination, as *bonico*, or *bonito* pretty, *chiquito*, *chiquisito*, *chiquillo* pretty little, *asnilo*, or *asnillo* a little Assc. So *moquello* a little

little boy, *nequeño* a little foole.

Lo, which accent the antepenult. as *taberná-
culo*, *báculo*, *ostáculo*.

Mo, accent the antepenult. and are for the most part superlatiues, as *bonissimo*, &c.

No, is penacute, as *moreno* blackish. Except *cardeno* black and blew.

Ro, which for the most part accent the penultima, as *Romero* a Pilgrime, *Harnero* a sieve, *Hornero* one that setteth bread into the oven, *Sacristano*.

Some accent the penultima, as *almedrío* free-
will, *desafío* a challenge or defiance, *hastío*
a loathing, *Indio* a Iew, *nauió* ship, *poderío* pow-
er, *rocío* the dew, *Señorio* Lordship.

Some accent the antepenultima, as *adúlte-
rio*, *agránio* greife, wrong, *Almarío* an Armo-
ry, *aduersário*, *Boticário* an Apothecary, *Bárrio*
a Ward or Street in a City, *Pátio* a square Court,
menosprecio contempt, *contrário*, *precio*, *palacio* :
to which adde *bigado* the liuer, *júyzio* iudge-
ment.

IO, of
which
words,

Accent of Verbs.

The accent of Verbs is fully and exactly set downe in the Table ouer euery person, whither wee referre the Reader.

For some particular tenses these rules are deliuered.

Miranda fol. 376. and 403. giueth this good rule, that all irregular Aorists of verbs in euery coniugation, accent the penultima, as *húne* I had, *húno* he had. So *túne*, *piéde*, *bíze*, *díxe*, *tráxe*, *páse*, *wíne*. But all regulars accent the last, as *amé* I loued, *amó* he loued : so *crey*, *creyó*, *pedí*, *pedíste*, *pedió*, *perdí*, *perdíste*, *perdió*.

The preterimperfect in all moods is penacute in the

singular, and third person plurall, and antepenacut in the first and second plurall, as *amáu*, *amáu*s, *amáu*a, plu. *a-máuamos*, *amáuades*, *amáu*an. So *amásse*, *amásse*s, *amásse*, *a-mássemos*, *amásse*des, *amásse*n.

The Future of the Indicative accenteth the last syllable in the third person singular, and second and third plurall, as *amaré*, *amará*s, *amará*, *amarém*os, *amaré*ys, *amarán*. But the Future of the Subjunctive accenteth the last saving one in the same persons, as *amäre*, *amäres*, *amäre*, *amärem*os, *amäre*des, & *amäres*, *amären*.

Accent of Adverbs.

Adverbs in *a* and *i* accent the last, as *acá* hither, *allá*, *a-cullá* thither, *quicá* peradventure, *aquí* here, *ay allí* there. Adverbs ending in a consonant, some accent the last, as *atrás* and *atrás*, *después*, *jamás*. Some are penacut, as *antes*, *debrúces*, *agátas*, *léxos*, *entónces*.

Of Nounes.

CHAP. V.

NOUNES doe not vary their cases by finall terminations, as in Latine, *musa*, *musa*, *musa*m, &c. but by certaine Prefixes, and they are either Articles, or Particles.

1 Articles, by which the names of things are vttered in the nominative cases, and which serue to distinguish their genders, and they are either

Enunciatives answering to our Article, *a*, or *an*, as *un hombre* a man, *una muger* a woman, and in the plurall *unos*, *unas*, as *Miranda* fol. 80 saith, *unos hidalgos tomaron por la mano a unas mugeres*, certaine gentlemen took certaine gentlewomen by the hand.

Demonstratives, answering to our Article *the*, as *el* for the masculine, *el hombre* the man; *la* for the feminine, as *la muger* the woman; *lo* for the neuter. Plural. *los*, *las*.

2. Parti-

2 Particles serue to forme the oblique cases, as *De* to the Genitive case, *A* to the Dative most properly; but yet it is the signe also very often of the Accusative case. Howbeit *Miranda* will not haue such words to bee of the Accusative case; but rather saith, that they follow words which gouerne a Dative case, as in the former example, *Tomar por la mano a unas mugeres*.

Articles are declined by the helpe of the Particles, and Nounes both by Articles and Particles, as first of Articles.

Nom. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.	} Plural. {	<i>Los</i> .
Gen. <i>del</i> of the, neut. <i>de lo</i> of it.		<i>De Los</i> .
Dat. <i>al</i> to the, neut. <i>a lo</i> to it.		<i>A Los</i> .
Accusat. <i>a el</i> , <i>al</i> , the, neut. <i>a lo</i> it.		<i>A Los</i> .
Vocat. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.		<i>Los</i> .
Abl. <i>del</i> from the, neut. <i>de lo</i> from it.		<i>De Los</i> .

So likewise the feminine *la*, Genit. *de la*, Dat. *a la*, &c. Plural. *las*, *de las*, *a las*, &c.

In like manner decline *uno* one, Genit. *de uno* of one, Dat. *a uno* to one, &c. Plural. *unos*, *de unos*, &c.

Feminine *una*, *de una*, *a una*. Plural. *unas*, *de unas*, &c.

Nounes are thus declined with Articles and Particles.

Nom. <i>el maestro</i> the master.	} Plural. {	<i>Los maes-</i>
Gen. <i>del maestro</i> of the master.		<i>tros</i> the
Dat. <i>al maestro</i> to the master, or <i>para el maestro</i> for the master.		masters.
Accusat. <i>al</i> or <i>a el maestro</i> the master.		<i>De los ma-</i>
Vocative like the nominative.		<i>estros</i> , of
Ablat. <i>del maestro</i> from the master.		the ma-
		sters, &c.

So likewise the feminine *la muger* the woman, *de la muger*, &c.

Particular

Particular Rules for the use of
Articles.

1 Articles serue only to Nounes appellatiues, or common names, as *el libro* the booke, *la cámara* the chamber. And not to proper names, nor yet to the name *Dios*, which is a proper name, because God is onely one, vntillem some Epithete bee ioyned with it, as *el Dios todo poderoso*, the God almighty; or that it bee vsed by way of excellency, as *el Dios de Israel*, the God of Israel, or for difference and distinctions sake, as *el Dios de los Gentiles*, the God of the Heathen. Proper names and Pronounes are declined onely with Particles, as *Pedro, de Pedro, a Pedro*, &c. So *yo, de mi, a mi*, as hereafter in the Pronoun.

2 *El* is the proper Article to Nounes masculines, whether they beginne with a vowell or a consonant, as *el cavallo* the horse, *el ojo* the eye. Howbeit *Miranda* fol. 16. obserueth that it is vsed before these words which are of the feminine gender, as *el azada* the spade, *el abeja*, the Bee, *el adarga* the target, *el aguja* the needle, *el agua*, the water, *el ala* the wing, *el ama* the nurse, *el alma* the soule, *el aparéncia* the appearance, *el Arca* the Arke, *el asa* the handle, *el ayuda* the help: wee may also say *la agua la alma*: but it is to be pronounced as if there were but one *a*, as *l'agua*, *l' alma*, as if there were an Apostrophus, though the Spaniards doe seldome or neuer write the Apostrophus, which the French vsually doe, and sometimes the Italians also.

Lo answereth to our word *it*, and serueth to nounes neuters; such as are adiectiues, when they are made substantiues, as *logordo del venado*, the fat of venison, as also in these and the like speeches, *siendo vero como lo es*, it being true as it is, *todo quanto dixeres lo creerá*, he will beleue whatsoeuer you say.

4 *El* and *La* when they are Affixes in the end of verbs, then

then is *el* turned into *le* or *lo*, as *digale* tell him, *Vamos a visitarle*, or *visitarlo* let vs goe to visite him: *vamos a verla* let vs goe see her. So *les* for the plurall, as *contentarles* to content them. So is *le* also put before verbs, as *le vino a la memoria* it came to his minde, *del alma le salio* it came from his very soule.

5 When a question is asked, *Le* is many times put after these two words, *que* and *se*, as *que se le da a el?* what care you for that? *que se le quiere?* what is your pleasure? *que se le el moço?* is your boy gone away? And this is not done for any necessity, for they may as well say, *que se os da a vos?* But after a more ciuill and mannely kinde of speech they speake, and say, *que se le da a el?* what is that to you?

And here is to be noted, that because *voz* is held a base and abiection in Spaninsh, euen as *thow* in English; and *vuestra merced* (which they pronounce also *vueffasted*, and signifieth your worshippe, your fauour, or gentlenesse) is thought too high a title of compellation, to bee giuen to men of all conditions; therefore they haue diuised this third manner of speaking, as a middle between both; by putting *el* or *lo* before the third person singular of verbs: as *si el quiere hazer lo*, if you will doe it: for *si vos quereys*: *que lo dixe?* for *que vos dixe?* what sayd hee to you? This rule is deliuedred by *Iohn Miranda*, fol. 18, by *Cesar Ondin*, fol. 7. And wee further obserue out of *Iohn Huart* in his *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 204, that the Spaniards are herein more obseruant of due respect then the Italians, who apply the stile of *Signoria* to men of all sorts, which the Spaniards giue onely to men of quality, and high place and eminency. Hitherto belong these and the like speeches, as when they aske, *es éste cuchillo el suyo?* is this your knife? instead of saying, *uestro*. For they hold it good manners saith *Miranda*, fol. 103. though they speake to an inferiour, to say *el* rather than *vos*, and *el suyo*, rather than *uestro*. But when equals speak together, they rather say, *vueffa merced* than *el*, and *cuchillo de vueffa merced*, rather than *el suyo*.

Of the Numbers of Nounes.

The plurall number is formed from the singular by adding *s*, as *palabra* a word, *palabras* words. But words that end in a consonant forme the plurall by adding *es*, as *ciudad* *ciudades* a city. So do also these words which end in a vowell, as *Rey* a King, *Reyes*; *ley* a law, *leyes*; *fe* faith, *fees*; *buey* an oxe, *bueyes*.

Nounes in *x*, saith *Miranda* fol. 48, make their plurall by *ges*, as *relox* a clocke, *reloges*; *carcax* a quiuer, *carcages*.

The Infinitives also of verbs, when they are vsed for Nounes Substantiues, they forme a plurall number, as *el plazér* pleasure, *plazéres*; *el pesár* greife, *pesáres*: *Miranda* fol. 47.

Genders of Nounes.

Adiectiues ending in *e* or *l*, are of the common of two Gender, as *hombre dócil*, *mouger fácil*, *moço innocente*, *moça impudente*. Adiectiues in *o* make the foeminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *bueno* *buena*.

Substantiues
masculines in

- 1 Or make their foeminine by adding *a*, as *habladór* a talker, *habladóra* a she talker.
2 O make their foeminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *Suégro* a father in law, *Suégra* a mother in law.

To the masculine gender
belong all
Nounes ending in

- 1 L, as *Cardinal* a Cardinall, *cardenal* the print of a stripe in the flesh. Except *la cárcel* the prison, *la piel* the skinn, *la canal* the channell, *la equinoctial*, *la naval* a battell by sea, *la hiel* gall, *la sal* salt.

- 2 O, as *el cardo* the thistle, except *la mano* the hand.

- 3 R, *el pastor* the shepheard.

Foemi-

Foeminines
are all words
ending in

- 1 A, as *la mantéga* butter. Except *Poeta*, *Profeta*, and others comming from the Latine.
2 D, as *majestad* maiesty.
3 ion, as *deliberación*. But words ending in *on*, are for the most part masculines, as *estabón* a Steele to strike fire. *almidón* starch.

1 The names of trees are vsually of the masculine gender, but the fruits are of the feminine, as

El perál the peare tree. *La péra* the peare. But *el péro* signifying a kinde of sowre apple tree, and the fruit of it, is of the masculine gender.

El ciruelo the plum tree, *la ciruela* the plum.

El cérezo the cherry tree, *la ceréza*.

El naranjo the orange tree, *la naranja*.

El manzano the apple tree, *la manzana*.

El camufo the pippin tree, *la camufo*.

El nogal the walnut tree, *la nuez*, &c.

2 Contrariwise in these words the trees are of the feminine gender, and the fruits of the masculine, as

El higo the fig, *la higuera* the fig tree.

El datíl the date, *la palma* the date tree.

El racimo the cluster of grapes, *la párra*, or *la vid*, the vine.

3 But in these both the trees and fruits are both masculines, as

El membrillo the quince, and the quince tree.

El limon the lemmon, and the lemmon tree.

El alnérchigo, and *el alnarcóque* the apricocke tree, and fruit.

Comparisons.

The Comparatiue is formed by *mas*, the Superlatiue by *muy*, or *el mas*, or by *issimo*, as *hermoso* sayre, *mas hermoso* sayrer, *muy hermoso* very sayre, or *el hermosissimo*, or *el mas hermoso*, the most sayre, or sayrest, and in these

D 2

super-

Nom. *tu* thou.
Gen. *de ti* of thee.
Tu Dat. *a ti* to thee.
Accusat. *te* thee.
Ablat. *de ti* from thee.

} *vosotros* or *vos* you
or yee, fem. *vos-*
} Plural. *tras*, *de vosotros* of
you, &c.

Nominatio caret.
Ge. *de si* of himselfe or herselfe.
Se Dat. *a si* to himselfe.
Accusat. *se* himselfe.
Ablat. *de si* from himselfe.

} The same cases serue
also to the plurall num-
ber, as *de si* of them-
selues, *a si* to them-
selues, &c.

Note that *yo*, *tu*, *se*, *nos* and *vos*, serue to both genders, as
yo I, both for the man or the woman, &c.

Nom. *el* that man, fem. *ella* that woman, neut. *ello*
that.

Gen. *del* of him, *della* of her, neut. *de lo* of it, or of
that.

In the plurall it maketh *ellos*, whereby it differeth from
the Article *el* which maketh *los*.

El. *El* is a Pronoun when it is put without a substan-
tiue, and answereth to our particle *hee*, with a substan-
tiue it answereth to our Article *the*, as *el hombre* the
man.

Aquel. In like manner is declined *aquel*, *aquella*, *aquello*, plural.
aquellos.

Este. Nom. *este* this man, fem. *esta* this woman, neut. *esto* this
thing.

Genit. *De este* of this man, &c.

Aqueste. In like manner is declined *aqueste* this man, and *esse* that
man, *essa* that woman, *esso* that thing, as, *quien ha hecho esso?*
Ese. who hath done that?

Mismo. Note that the word *misimo* is ioyned to all the primitiues,
as *yo mismo* I my selfe, *tu mismo* thou thy selfe, *el mismo* the
same, *esse mismo* the very selfe same man.

Quiera. As also the Particle *Quiera* is elegantly ioyned to these,
Quien, *Qual*, *Que* or *Qui*, and to the Particles *Como*, *Don-*
de,

de, as *quienquiera* whosoever, *qualquiera* what man soever,
quequiera what thing soever, as *qualquiera* *quo dize el con-*
trario whosoever saith the contrary, *yo con quequiera me*
contento I content my selfe with whatsoever, *se contenta*
con qualquiera cosa hee is content with any thing. *Como*
quiera howsoever, *donde quiera* wheresoever, *si quiera* at the
least wise.

Que is a Relatiue when it is put after these Pronounes, *Que*.
aquel, *el*, *qualquiera*, or Nounes substantiues of what gen-
der or number soever, as *aquel que*, or *el que* hee that, *qual-*
quiera que whosoever he be that, *las mugeres que aman a Di-*
os the women that loue God, *Di en el quinto maestro que*
fue un buldero, *Lazarillo* fol. 98, I light upon my fift ma-
ster, who was a seller of the Popes Bulls.

Nom. *el qual* the which, fem. *la qual*, neut. *lo qual*, &c. *El qual*.
Plural, *los quales*, *las quales*.

Miranda expresseth the Latine Relatiue *qui*, *que*, *quod*, in
Spanish thus.

Nom. *quien* qui, fem. *que* que, neut. *qual* quod.

Quien.

Gen. *de quien*, fem. *de que*, neut. *de qual*.

Quien and *cuyo* are also Relatiues or Indefinites, as *Di-*
os a quien ninguna cosa es escondida God from whom nothing
is hid, *hombre en quien Dios se ha señalado* a man in whom
God hath shewed himselfe by some remarkable token.
Lazarillo, *Venga cuyo es*, *y yo se lo dare* let him come whose
it is, and I will giue it him.

The Possessive *mio* mine, is thus declined, masc. *mio*, fem.
mia, neut. *el mio*, plural. *mios*, fem. *mias*. In like manner
are declined *tuyo*, *suyo*, *nuestro*, *vuestro*. *Mio*.

Note that these Possessives *mi*, *tu*, *su*, and in the plurall
mis, *tus*, *sus*, are alwayes put before their substantiues,
as *mi cuchillo* my knife, *tu capa* thy cloake, *su cavallo* his
horse, *mis libros* my bookes, &c. But *muyo*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, are
put after the substantiue, as *esta casa es mia*, this house
is mine; or absolutely without a substantiue, when they
answere to the Interrogatiue *cuyo*, as *cuyo es este libro?*
whose

whole booke is this? we answer, *el mio, tuyo, suyo*, not *mi, tu, su*: *Cuya es esta casa?* whose house is that? *la suya*, his. They haue also a Genitiue case elegantly ioyned with them, which seemeth to bee by a meere redundancy, as *su madre de Susillo Rufo* Rufus his mother. In Salust. fol. 21, *a su modo del* after his owne fashion. *Los Frayles vanse a su Convento dellos* the Fryars go to their owne Couent.

Of Verbs.

CHAP. VII.

Verbs in
the Spa-
nish tong
are either

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Personals, which are distinguished by persons, <i>yo, tu, aquel</i>, for the singular, <i>nos, vos, aquellos</i>, in the plurall, and these are either</p> | <p>1 Actiues, whose tenses are formed by the auxiliar verbe <i>auer</i> to haue.</p> <p>2 Passiues, whose tenses are formed by the other auxiliar verbe <i>ser</i> to bee, and the participles of verbs.</p> |
| <p>2 Impersonals, which onely haue one person in euery tense, and they are either</p> | <p>1 Actiues, as <i>llueue</i> it rayneth.</p> <p>2 Passiues, by putting <i>se</i> before the third persons singular of verbs, as <i>se dice</i> it is said, or men say.</p> |

The manner of coniugating the auxiliar verbes together with the seuerall coniugations of other verbes are set downe in the Table following. Of auxiliar verbes this is

is further to be noted, that the verbe *tener* is vsually put for

acostumbrar, *yo he acostumbrado*, &c. And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbes, as doe also the French, as *malo, mania*, in French *j'aime mieux*. In

The primitive Church had no notion of holding synods until, as Orosius says, some forty years after Christ's death, which signifies God, La Parfaite Methode, fol. 56.

25

Spanish Tongue.

is further to be noted, that the verbe *tener* is vsually put for *auer*, as *yo no tengo nada* I haue nothing, *yo tengo dicho* arriua I haue before said: So is *estar* put for *ser*, but with this difference saith *Miranda* fol. 140. that *ser* to be, determineth the essence and subsistence of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians, a verb substantiue, as *Socrates es un hombre* Socrates is a man; or else the quality, as *Vulcano era cexo* Vulcan was lame. Whereas *estar* doth properly determine a thing to be locally in some place, as *yo estoy en casa* I am at home, *estána efiores en Roma* I was then in Rome, *mi amo est á en la plaza* my master is vpon the market place.

Of the Tenses.

They haue the same Tenses that the Latines haue, the Present Tense, whose signe is *Do*, the Preterimperfect, whose signe is *Did*, the Preterperfect, whose signe is *Haue*, the plusquamperfect, whose signe is *Had*, the Future, whose signe is *Shall* or *Will*.

They haue two Preterperfect tenses: one, saith *Bartholomew Gramsci*, which answereth to the Greek Aorist, because it signifieth a thing done and past without determining the time when, as *yo amo* I loued a while agoe, *yo a-nauiue* I went, *yo uine* I came: The other signifieth a thing lately past with determination of the time, as *yo he comido oy* vsnado I haue eaten venison to day.

Some verbs there bee which are defective, because they haue not all the Tenses springing from their owne roote or theme, but supply them by borrowing them from other verbs, or by circumlocution, as *Solo* in Spanish, *yo solo*, *tu solo*, *aquel solo*, plur. *nos solos*, *vos solos*, *aquellos solos*. Imperfect, *yo solia*, *tu solias*. The preterperfect, and the other Tenses, it borroweth from *acosefumbor*. *yo he acosefumborádo*, &c. And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbs, as doc also the French, *asualo*, *manio*, in French *j'aime mianir*.

E

In

25

Spanish Tongue.

is further to be noted, that the verbe *tener* is vſually put for *aver*, as *yo tengo una* I have nothing, *yo tengo dicho* arriva I have before ſaid: So is *estar* put for *ſer*, but with this difference ſaith *Miranda* fol. 140. that *ſer* to be, determineth the eſſence and ſubſiſtence of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians, a verb ſubſtantive, as *Socrates es un hombre* Socrates is a man; or elſe the quality, as *Vulcano era coto* Vulcan was lame. Whereas *estar* doth properly determine a thing to be locally in ſome place, as *yo eſtoy en caſa* I am at home, *eſtána eſtances en Roma* I was then in Rome, *mi amo eſtá en la plaça* my maſter is vpon the market place.

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E **In**

in Spanish *yo quiera mas*. Valeo, in French *je me porte bien*; Spanish *yo me hallo bien dispuesto*. Non curo, in French, *il ne m'en chault*, Spanish *no se me da nada*. Non curas, *no se te da nada*. Non curat, *no se le da nada*.

Perfect verbs are they which constantly retaine the Characteristicall or Figurative letters of their theames: that is, the penultime vowel, or the last consonant that goeth before the finall termination of their Infinitives, as of *lastimar*, præsent. *yo lastimo*, Aorist *yo lastimé*, &c: which formative letters the imperfect verbs (which shall bee set downe according to their severall coniugations) doe often vary, as *Desir* to say, præl. *yo digo*, Imperfect. *yo dezia*, Aorist *yo dixé*, Fut. *yo dire*. *Colgar* to hang, præl. *yo cuelgo*.

The forming
of Tenses.

For the forming of the Tenses, you must first finde out the three Tenses from which the rest are formed; to wit. the Præsent, the Aorist, and the Future of the Indicative mood, which when they bee irregular they shall bee set downe in their places among the Anomalies of each Coniugation: but regularly they are thus formed; The Present Tense in every Coniugation is made by changing *ar*, *er*, *ir*, into *e*, as of *amar amo*, *creer creo*, *oyr oyo* & *oygo*.

Present.

Imperfect.

From whose first person plurall is formed the Imperfect by changing *mos* into *va* in the first coniugation, and in the two other coniugations by changing *emos* and *imos* into *ia*, as *leemos leya*, *pedimos pedia*.

Aorist.

The Aorist in the first coniugation is formed from the first person of the present by changing *o* into *é*, as from *amo amé*. In the other coniugations from the first person of the Imperfect Tense, by taking away *a*, as of *leya*, *pedia*, Aorist *ley*, *pedi*, and from the Aorist come the first and second Imperfects of the Optative, and the Future of the Subiunctive, as of *puede* the Aorist commeth *pudiesse*, *pudiera*, and *pudiere*. Of the Aorist *quisé*, *quisesse*, *quisiera*, *quisiere*. So in the first coniugation

on from *lastimé*, by changing *e* into *a*, *lastimasse*, *lastimára*, *lastimáre*.

The Future of the first coniugation is made from the third singular of the Present, by adding *re*, as of *lastima lastimare*: In the other two by adding *re* to the Infinitives, as of *creer creere*, *pedir pediré*, and from this Future commeth the third Imperfect of the Optative, as of *pediré*, *pediria*, of *podré*, *podria*.

From the third person singular of the Present of the Indicative commeth the Imperative, and the Present of the Optative, as *lastima*, Imperat. *lastima*, Optat. *lastime*. Of *creer*, Imperat. *cree*, Optat. *crea*. Of *duerme*, Imperat. *duerma*, Optat. *duerma*.

Of the Paragoge that happeneth to the Future tense, as *lastimar lo be* for *lastimaré*, &c. Of the Metathesis and Apocope of the Imperative mood, as *castigadlo* for *castigadlo*, *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, *apartaos* for *apartados*. As also of the Antistrophe of the Infinitive mood, as *dezille* for *dezirle*: wee have before spoken in the third Chapter, whither wee remit the Reader to a avoyde tediousness, though it were not vnfit to bee introduced in this place.

Note here *Niranda's* generall rule, that those verbs which change the formative letter of their Theame, they doe it onely in the three persons singular, and the third plurall of the Present tense of the Indicative, Imperative and Optative: for in all other persons and tenses they resume the primitive Character of their verbes, as *derrocar* to throw downe, Indicat. præsens, *yo derrueco*, *tu derruecas*, *aquel derrueca*, *nos derrocamos*, *vos derrocays*, *aquellos derruecan*. Imperat. *derrueca tu*, *derrueque aquel*, *derroquemos nos* *derrocad vosotros*, *derruequen aquellos*. Optat. præl. *Oxalaque*, *yo derrueque*, *derrueques*, *derrueque*, *derroquemos*, *derroqueys*, *derruequen*. And this doth hold in all verbs, as of *poder*, *yo puedo*, *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos*, *podeys*, *pueden*, &c.

The word *Oxala* God grante, which serveth to forme

the Optative mood is a Moorish word, saith *Miranda* fol. 137, answering to the Italian *Magari*, or *Dio volesse*. To which mood also serue these Aduerbs of wishing, *Plega a Dios*, *Plugiesse a Dios*, I would to God.

The Subiunctiue is formed by putting these words to the Tenses of the Optative, *ann que* albeit, *dado que*, or *presto que* seeing that, *como quiera que* howsoever that, as *ann que* yo lastime although I doe hurt, *dado que* lastimara albeit I should hurt: *Cesar Ondin* fol. 42.

Note that all verbs neuters forme their tenses by putting *me*, *te*, *se*, before them, whether they bee uerbs of gesture, as of mouing, going, resting, &c. as *yrse* to goe his way, *assentarse* to sit downe, *quedarse* to rest: or verbs signifying passion, as *quejarse* to complaine, *entristecerse* to waxe sorry, *dolerse* to greeue, *arrepensarse* to repent, *morirse* to die, *acordarse* to remember, and they are thus formed, *yo me burlo* I iest, *tu te burlas*, *aquel se burla*, *nosotros nos burlamos*, *vosotros os burlays*, *aquellos se burlan*. So forme *yo ardo*, or *yo me ardo* I burne, *yo me voy* I goe, *yo me callo* I hold my peace, *yo me arrepiento* I repent me.

Of Verbs Passives.

CHAP. VIII.

THe auxiliar verb *Ser* is the Formative of all verbs Passives, by putting the Participle of any verb to the Persons & Tenses of the verb *Ser*, as *yo soy amado*, and for the feminine, *yo soy amada* I am loued, *tu eres amado* thou art loued, *aquel es amado*, he is loued, *nos somos amados*, and fem. *amadas*, we are loued, &c. So likewise in the Imperfect, *yo era amado* I was loued, &c. plural: *nos eramos amados* wee were loued, and fem. *nos eramos amadas*.

How-

Howbeit here is to bee noted that in forming the preterperfect Tenses by the participle *Sido*, the word *Sido* doth neuer vary his gender nor number for any substantiue that is ioyned with it, as *el hombre ha sido* the man hath beene, *la muger ha sido*, *los hombres*, *ylas hembras*, *han sido*: which is contrary to the Italian: for they say, *lo sono stato*, and for the fem. *lo sono stata*, and for the plurall, *gli huomini sono stati*. The like rule he giueth fol. 214. of the verb *auer*, that the participles ioyned with it to forme the preter tenses, do neuer vary gender nor number, as *yo he amado*, *la muger ha amado*, *los hombres han amado*.

But if *sido* bee interposed, then the other participle varieth according to the gender and number of the substantiue, as *el hombre ha sido amado*, *la muger ha sido amada*, plural. *los hombres han sido amados*. As likewise in Italian they say, *gli huomini hanno amato*. But if *stato* bee interposed, then both doe vary, as *gli huomini sono stati amati*.

Se being put before the third persons both singular and plurall, maketh them Passives, as *se casamoco*, hee was married when hee was a boy, *las puertas se cierran* the gates are ready to bee shut, *no se puede hazer* it cannot be done.

Of Verbs Impersonals.

CHAP. IX.

Cúmples, { It is needfull, or it behoueth, as
Menester es, { *me cumples yr*, it is requisite that I
 goe, *menester es que yo vaya* it behoueth me to goe.

Impersonals.

Importa, *no me importa nada* it concerneth mee neuer a whit.

Conuiente, as *a mi me conuiente* it is fit for me.

Parée, as *a mi me parée*, it seemeth to me.
Pertinée, as *a ti te pertinée* it concerneth thee,
 or belongeth to thee, the same that *a ti te im-*
porta.

Agráda, as *a mi me plazze*, or *a mi me agráda*, it
Plazze, pleaseth me.

Cueze, as *Pesa me de tu mal*, or *a mi me cueze*
de tu mal, it greiveth mee, or I am
Pesa, sorry for thy harime, as the French say
il me chuit, or *il me deult*, of cozer to
 greive.

Acaesce, it hapneth or befallcth, *a los hombres*
Acontece, *faltar* it befaileth men to misse
ce, and to erre.

Abasta it is sufficient, as *no te abasta a ti ?* is it
 not enough for thee ?

Cale, it toucheth, or it is pertinent, as *no ca-*
le it is superfluous, it is not worth the while.
 This Impersonall I have onely found vsed by
 the Translator of *Salust*, as fol. 33. *Del mieda*
no cale hablar, *de timore superuacuum est differe-*
re, where it signifieth as much as it is needlesse.
 Againe, fol. 32, *a que fin tirána este razonamien-*
to ? Si per bazernos enemigos non calia, whereto
 tended all this discourse ? if it were to make vs
 fall out, it was imployed in vaine.

These
 Imper-
 sonals
 follow-
 ing are
 vsed
 without
 circum-
 locution

The word *ay* is vsed impersonally in the third per-
 sons singular, with nounes of all genders and num-
 bers, for *there is*, or *there are*, as *ci è* in Italian, or *il y ha*,
 in French. for example, *Que ay de nuevo ?* What newest
que ay de comer ? what is there to cate ? *no ay mugeres que*
gnisen de comer there are no women to dresse meate, *ay*
muchos hombres there are many men. *Destte ha de salir*,
el Antichristo, the very Antichrist is to come of this
 fellow. So the Spaniards speake prouerbially of a vile,
 lewd naughty packe, of whom no good can bee expe-
 cted,

Ad. It is thus declined, Præs. *ay*, Imperfect. *auia*, Aorist
uio, &c.

Impersonals are thus coniugated, Præs. *cumple* it is re-
 quisite, *cumpla*, Aorist *cumplio*, Præt. *ha cumplido*, Futur.
cumplira.

Meneſter es, Imperf. *era meneſter*, Aorist *fue meneſter*, Præt.
ha ſido meneſter, Fut. *aura meneſter*.

Lluue it rayneth, Imperf. *llovia*, Aorist *llovio*, Præt. *ha*
llovido, Fut. *lloverá*.

Plaze, Imperf. *plazia*, Aorist *plugo*, Præt. *ha plazido*,
 Fut. *plazerá*. Optat. *plega*, Imperf. *plugiera*, o *plugieſſe*.

Nieua it snoweth, from *neuar* to snow, Imper-
 fect. *neuana*, Aorist *neuó*, Præt. *ha neñado*, Fut.
neuera.

Truena it thundereth, from *tronar*, Imperfect.
ironana, &c.

Relampaguea it lightneth, Imperf. *relampagueá-*
ua, Aorist *relampagneó*, from *relampaguear* to
 flash with lightning.

Yela it freezeth, Imperf. *yelana*, Aorist *yelo*, from
yelar to freeze.

Graniza it hailleth, Imperf. *granizána*, &c. from
granizar.

Deſyela it thaweth, as before in *yela*.

Serena it waxeth cleare, of *serenar*.

Eſcurece it waxeth dark, Imperf. *eſcurecia*, Aorist
eſcureció, Fut. *eſcureceáa*.

Amanece it waxeth day. } like *Eſcurece*.

Anochece it waxeth night. }

Lindo, *bu en tiempo* it waxeth faire weather.

Súzio it is foule weather.

Ayre it is windy.

Lodo it maketh dirt, or *haze lodóſo* it is dirty.

Frio it is cold.

Calma or *bonáça* it is calme, they ſay *alto*,
va

Adde
 theſe
 that fol-
 low,
 which
 are like
 wiſe
 without
 circum-
 locution

Theſe are
 made by
 circumlo-
 cution of

the word
Haze, it
maketh, as

và abonarse el tiempo it is about to breake
vp, it beginneth to be faile.
Niebla it is misty.
Resbaladéro it is slippery, from *resbalar* to
slide.

And these are coniugated by varying of *Hazer*, as Present. *haze frio* it is cold, Imperfect. *hazia frio*, Aorist *hizo frio* it was cold, Fut. *hara frio* it will be cold.

The Impersonals passive are formed by putting *se* before the third person singular of verbs, as *se dice* it is said, Imperfect. *se decía*, Aorist *se dijo*, &c. and sometimes *se* is put after the verb, as *se lee*, or *lee se* they read. So in the Future *se leera* or *leer se ha*. So *comer se ha*, *beuer se ha*, which is a more elegant kinde of speaking faith *Miranda* fol. 175, than to say *comera se*, *beuera se*. *Que se haze?* what are they doing, *apareja se a comer* they are making dinner ready.

The Anomala and irregular Verbs of each Coniugation.

CHAP. X.

Of the first Coniugation.

THe first generall rule is, that Verbs in *car* and *gar* doe forme their Aorists by changing *car* into *qué*, and *gar* into *gué*, and the reason is, because they cannot otherwise expresse and represent the proper sound of their Theames, which is necessarily to bee retayned; for if I should regularly forme the Aorist of *cargar* by changing onely *e* of the present tense *Cargo* into *e*, in the Aorist *cargé*, who seeth not that the primitive sound is lost? for it is to be pronounced, as if it were written *carjé*, whereas by interposing *u*, and saying *Cargué*, the sound is

is retayned. So *acercar* to come neere, Aorist *yo acerqué*: but words in *gar* make the Aorist in *ce*, as *tropear* to stumble, *yo tropecé*, *allegar* to come neere, *yo allegué*, *bolcar* to tumble downe, *yo bolqué*. Secondly, some verbs of this coniugation doe change the penultime vowel *e* of the Infinitive into *ie* in the Present tense, which are these ² *E into ie*.
following, according to *Miranda's* obseruation.

Afferrar to cut with a saw, *yo affiérro*, Aorist *yo afferré*.

Assentar & *sentar* to sit or set downe, *yo assiento*, Aorist *yo asenté*, &c.

Cegar to make blinde, *yo ciego*.

Cerrar to lock, *yo cierró*.

Conseñar to keepe, *yo consieruo*.

Denegar to deny, *yo deniego*.

Desnegar to recant, *yo desniego*.

Desterrar to banish, *yo destierro*.

Empegar to pitch, *yo empiego*.

Encenigar to bedirt, *yo encienego*.

Enterrar to bury, *yo entierro*.

Entesar to bend, *yo entieso*.

Fregar to rub, *yo friego*.

Gouernar to gouerne, *yo gouierno*.

Merçar to buy, *yo mierco*, Aorist *yo merque*.

Negar to deny, *yo niego*, Aorist *yo negue*.

Plegar to fold, *yo pliego*.

Pensar to thinke, *yo pienso*, Aorist *yo pense*.

Regar to water, *yo riego*.

Segar to cut, *yo siego*.

Temblar to tremble, *yo tiemblo*.

Tentar to assay, *yo tiento*.

Tropear to stumble, *yo tropieco*.

Thirdly, there bee other verbs that change the penultime *e* of the Infinitive into *ue* in the Present, which are ³ *O into ue* reckoned by the Grammarians to be these following.

Agerrar to foothsay, *yo agüero*, aorist *yo agore*.

Approuar to approue, *yo apprueño*, aorist *yo approue*.

Atronar to thunder, *yo atrueno*, aorist *yo atrene*.

Bolcar to tumble downe, *yo buelco*.
Belar to flee, *yo buelo*, Aorist *yo bole*.
Colgar to hang, *yo cuelgo*, Aorist *yo colge*.
Cocar to gape, or make mouthes, *yo cueco*, Aorist *coque*.
Centar to reckon *yo cuento*, Aorist *yo conte*.
Chocar to but with the hornes, *yo chueco*, Aorist *yo choque*.
Consolar to comfort, *yo consuelo*, Aorist *yo console*.
Desfogar to coole, *yo desfuego*, Aorist *yo desfogue*.
Dessoiar to flay or panch, *yo dessuelo*, Aorist *yo dessole*.
Degollar to behead, *yo deguello*, Aorist *yo degolle*.
Derrocar to throw downe, *yo derruenco*, Aorist *yo derroque*.
Holgar to reioyce, to be glad, *yo huelgo*, Aorist *yo holgue*.
Hollar to tread or trample vnderfoot, *yo huello*, Aorist *yo holle*.
Jugar to play, *yo juego*, Aorist *yo juegue*.
Regoldar to belch, *yo regueldo*, Aorist *yo regolde*.
Resollar & *resolgar* to breathe, *yo resuello el resuelgo*, Aorist *yo resolle* & *resolgue*.
Rogar to beseech, *yo ruego*, Aorist *yo rogue*.
Soltar to loose, *yo suelto*, Aorist *yo solte* Præf. *yo he suelto*.
Sonar to sound, *yo sueno*, Aorist *yo sone*.
Soñar to dreame, *yo sueño*, Aorist *yo soñe*.
Trocar to exchange, or barter, *yo trueco*, Aorist *yo troque*.

Dat.

Præf. *yo doy*, *tu das*, *aquel da*, *nosotros damos*, *vosotros dais*, *aquellos dan*. Imperf. *yo dana*, &c. Aorist *yo di*, *tu diste*, *aquel dió*, plur. *dimos*, *distes*, *dieron*. Perfect. *he dado*, *has dado*, &c. Fut. *dare*, *daras*, *dara*, &c. Imperat. *da tu*, *de aquel*, *demos dad den*. Optat. præf. *de des de demos deys den*. Imperfect. *diera daria diessé*, *tu dieras darias*, *diesses*. Futur. *diere dieres*.

Bar.

Præf. *Estoy Estas Esta Estamos Estays Estan*. Imperf. *Estava Estavas*, &c. Aorist *Estuve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvimos Estuvistes Estuvieron*. Perf. *he Estado*. Fut. *Estare Estaras*, &c. Imperat. *sta or esta tu*, *este aquel estemos estad Esten*. Optat. Præf. *Este Estes Este Estemos Estey Esten*. Imperf. *Estuviera, Estaria, Estuviessé, Estuvieras, Estarias, Estu-*

Estuviessés, &c. Fut. *Estuviere Estuvieres*.

Præf. *Ando andas anda andamos andays andan*, or else *Andar*, *yo voy*, *tu vas*, *va vamos*, or *ymos vays* or *ys van*. Imperfect. *Andaba regular*, or *yua yuas yua yuamos yuades yuan*. Aorist *anduve anduviste anduvo anduvimos anduvistes anduvieron* and *andaron* : or else *yo fui* and *fue fuiste fueste aquel fue fuimos and fuimos fuistes fueron*. Præf. *he andado* or *soy ydo*, *tu eres ydo*, &c. Fut. *andare andarás*, &c. or else *yre yras yra*, &c. Imperat. *anda tu*, *ande aquel*, *andemos andad anden*, or else *va* and *vete* goe thy way, *vaya aquel*, *vamos yd vayan*. Optat. præf. *Ande andes ande andemos andey anden*, or else *vaya vayas vaya vamos vays vayan*. Im. *Anduviera andaria anduviessé*, &c. or else *fuera yria fuessé*, &c. Fut. *anduviere* or else *fuere*. *Miranda* fol. 212, will haue *fuy* to bee proper to the verbe *Ser*, and *Fue* to be the Aorist of the verbe *yr*, *Andar* and *yr* agree in signification, but differ in vse : *yr* signifieth the action of going, *Andar* the liberty of walking, sayth *Caspar Ondin*.

The Irregulars of the second Coniugation.

CHAP. XI.

THE verbs of this Coniugaton which end in *Cer* make their present in *esco* or *ezco*, and are thus coniugated, *ofrecer*, præf. *yo ofresco ofreces ofrece ofrecemos ofrecéis ofrecen*, the rest are regular, and of this kinde are these folloing.

Aborecer to abhorre, *yo aboresco*, Aorist *aboraci*.

Acaecer } to happen, { *yo acaesco*, } Aorist { *acaece*,
Acontecer } { *yo acontezco*, } { *aconteci*.

Adolecer to bee sick or sorry, *yo adolesco*, Aorist *adoleci*.

Agradecer to give thanks, *yo agradezco*, Aorist *agradeci*.

Amortecer } to swoun, } *yo Amortesco* } Aorist }
Desfalecer } } *yo Desfalezco* }
yo Amorteci. }
yo Desfaleci. }

Apetecer to desire, *yo apetezco*, Aorist *yo appeteci*.

Crecer to grow, *yo cresco*, Aorist *yo creci*.

Conocer to know, *yo conosco*, Aorist *yo conoci*.

Encallecer to wax hard or brawny, *yo encallesco*, Aorist *yo encalleci*.

Encarecer to augment or to extoll, *yo encarezco*, Aorist *yo encareci*.

Empeger to hinder, *Eso empesco*, Aorist *yo Empecí*.

Establecer to establish, *yo establezco*, Aorist *yo establecí*.

Fenecer to end or to die, *yo fenesco*, Aorist *yo feneci*.

Merecer to deserue, *yo merezco*, Aorist *yo merecí*.

Nacer to be borne, *yo nascó*, Aorist *yo nací*.

Pacer to feed, *yo pascó*, Aorist *yo pascí*.

Padecer to suffer, *yo padezco*, Aorist *yo padecí*.

Perecer to perish, *yo perezco*, Aorist *yo perecí*.

Those that end in *ger*, in the first person of the present tense, change *ger* into *jo*, as *Coger* to gather or catch, *yo cojo*, *tu coges*, *el coge*, &c. for there is a symbolismus or mutuall changing of these letters the one for the other, as in writing *magestad* or *majestad*, *mensaje* or *mensaje*. Such are these verbs.

Encoger to withdraw, to shrink, *yo encojo*, *tu encoges*, *encoge*, Aorist *encogí*.

Escoger to cull out or choose, *yo escojo*, Aorist *escogí*.

Acoger to entertaine, *yo acogo*, Aorist *yo acogí*.

Recoger to gather vp, to retire, *yo recojo*, Aorist *yo recogí*.

Some few there be that change the penultime *e* into *ie*, in the present tense, as *Defender* to defend, *yo defiendo* Aorist *yo defendí*.

Dehender to cleave asunder, *yo dehiendo*, Aorist *dehendí*.

These following change their penultime *e* into *ue*, in the present.

Boluer to turne, *yo bueluo*, Aorist *yo bolui*, Præ. *he buelio*.

Reboluer to returne, *yo rebueluo*, Aorist *rebolui*.

Coser to sew with a needle, *yo coso*, Aorist *yo cosí*.

Cozer to seethe, also to greiue or paine, *yo cozo*, Aorist *yo cozi*.

Dolar to greiue, *yo duelo*, Aorist *yo dolí*.

Soler to be wont, *yo suelo*, Aorist *yo solí* Perfect. *yo he usado*, or *acostumbrado*.

Holer to smell, *yo huelo*, Aorist *yo holí*.

Moler to grinde or bruse, *yo muelo*, Aorist *yo molí*.

These following are thus formed.

Caber to be contained, or to containe, is thus coniuga. *Caber*. ted, as *Cesar Oudin* deliuereth pag. 80. Præ. *yo Quipo* or *Cabo*, *tu cabes*, *aquel cabe*, *cabemos*, *cabey*, *cabén*. Imperf. *yo cabia*, &c. Aorist *yo cupo* *cupiste* *cupo* *cupimos* *cupistes* *cupieron*. Perf. *yo he cabido*. Fut. *yo cabre* *cabras* *cabra*, &c. Optat. præ. *Quepa* *quepas* *quepa*. Imperf. *cupiera* *cabria*, *cupiesse*. Fut. *cupiere*. The signification of this verbe is diuers according to the words that it is ioyned vnto, as *todo el agua no cabe en el jarro*, all the water will not into the pottle, or bee contained in the pottle. Sometime saith he, it answereth to the French word *Escheoir* to happen, or fall out to ones lot or share, as *Esto me cupo en suerte*, this fell to mee by lot: *Esto mi cabe por mi parte*, this falleth to me for my part: In *Torquemedas la din de flores*, I haue obserued these phrales for the vse of this word, *Entre nosotros bien cabe*, fol. 119, it is well accepted and receyued amongst vs. Againe, fol. 464. *los Moscovitas les cabe su parte*, the Moscouites haue their part of them. Fol. 503, *Esto es engaño que no puede caber en gente de razón*, this subtilty cannot finde entertainment, or hath no place amongst men of reason. *En que juicio cabe*, into whoiudge ment can it sinck.

Caer to fall, Præsens *yo cayo*, *tu caes*, *aquel cae*, *cae*. *Caer*.

Changed
into j.

E into ie:

O into ue.

mos caeys caen, Aorist *cay caiste cayo*, Optat. Præs. *yo cayga*, &c.

Roer.
Poner.

Roer to gnaw: Præs. *yo roygo roes*, &c. Aorist *yo roy*.

Poner to put; *yo pongo pones pone*, *ponemos poneys ponen*, Aorist *yo puse pusiste puso pusians pusistes pusieron*, though *Miranda* doth rather approve of *pusieron* by o, fol. 199. Præt. *he puesto*. Fut. *yo pondre* or *porne pondras vel pornas*, &c. Imper. *pon tu*, *ponga* *pongamos* *poned* *pongan*. Optat. Præs. *yo ponga*. Imperf. *pusiera* *pondria* or *pornia* *pusiesse*. Fut. *pusiere*.

Tener.

Tener to have or hold; *yo tengo tienes tiene tenemos tenays tienay*, Aorist *yo tunc tuniste tuno tuvimos tuvistes tuvieren*. Præt. *he tenido*. Fut. *yo tendre* or *terne tendrás*, &c. Imperat. *tent tu*, *tenga* *aquel*, *tengamos* *toned* *tengan*. Optat. Præs. *tenga* *tengas*, &c. Imper. *yo tuviera* *tendria* *tuviesse*. Fut. *tuviera*.

Poder.

Poder to be able, Præs. *yo puedo puedes puede podemos podeys pueden*, Aorist *pude pudiste pudo podimos podistes* by o, *Miranda* fol. 205, *pudieron*. Præt. *he podido*. Fut. *podre* *podras*. Optat. Præs. *yo pueda*. Imperf. *pudiera* *podria* *pudiesse*. Fut. *pudiere*.

Querer.

Querer to be willing, Præs. *yo quiero quieres quiero queremos querays quieren*, Aorist *Quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisistes quisieron*. Præt. *he querido*. Fut. *Querre guerras*, &c. Imperat. *Quer tu*, *quiera* *aquel*, *queramos* *quered* *quieran*: but this Imperative is seldome in use. Optat. *yo quiera quisiera quisiesse*. Fut. *quisiere*.

Hazer.

Hazer to make do, Præs. *Hago hazes haze hazemos hazays hazen*, Aorist *hize hiziste hizo hizimos hizistes hizieron*. Præt. *yo he hecho*. Fut. *hare* *haras* *hara* *haremos* *hareys* *haran*. Imperat. *haz tu*, *haga* *aquel* *hagamos* *hazed* *hagan*. Opt. Præs. *haga* *hagas*, &c. Imperf. *hiziera* *haria* *hiziesse*. Fut. *hiziere*, plur. *hizieremos* *hizieredes* or *hizierdes* *hizieren*.

Saber.

Saber to know, Præs. *yo sé, tu sabes*, *aquel sabe*, *sabemos*, *sabays saben*. Aorist *supe supiste supo supimos supistes supieron*, Præt.

Præt. *he sabido*. Fut. *Sabre sabras*, &c. Imperat. *Sabe tu*, *sepa* *aquel* *sepamos* *sabed* *sepan*. Optat. Præs. *sepa* *Sepas* *Sepa*, &c. Imperfect. *Supiera* *Sabria* *Supiesse*. Fut. *Supiera*, &c.

Traer to carry, to bring to weare apparrell. Præs. Traer. *yo traygo traes trae traemos traays traen*. Imperf. *traya*, Aorist *yo truxe* or *traxe truxiste truxo truximos truxistes truxéron*. Præt. *he traído*. Fut. *traere* *traeras*, &c. Imper. *trar tu*, *trayga* *aquel*, *trayamos* *traed* *traygan*. Optat. Præs. *yo trayga* *vel* *traya*. Imper. *truxera* *traeria* *truxesse*. Fut. *truxere*.

Ver to see, Præs. *yo veo vees vees vemos veys veen*. Imper. Ver. *via* *vias*, &c. Aorist *vi* or *vile viste vio & vido*, in *Celestina* in the beginning of the first Act. Plur. *vimos* *vistes* *vieron*. Præt. *he visto*. Fut. *vere* *veras*, &c. Imperat. *vee tu*, *vea* *aquel* *veamos* *ved* *vean*. Optat. Præs. *vea*. Imperf. *viera* *veria* *viesse*. Fut. *viere*.

Valer to be worth. Præs. *yo valgo vales vale*, Aorist *yo Valco*, *vali* *valiste* *valio* *valimos* *valistes* *valieron*. Fut. *valdre* *valdras*, &c. Imperat. *vale tu*, *valga* *aquel* *valgamos* *valad* *valgan*. Optat. Præs. *valga* *valgas*. Imper. *valiera* *valdria* *valiesse*. Fut. *valiere* *valieres*, &c.

Note that these verbs *Tener*, *Poner*, *Hazer*, *Venir*, *Dezir*, make their Imperatives, *ten*, *pon*, *haz*, *ven*, *di*.

The Anomala of the third Coniugation.

CHAP. XII.

IN this Coniugation, as in the former those verbs that end in *gir*, make the first persons of their present in *yo*, as *Elegir* to choose, *yo Elijo eligo elige*, &c. Aorist *yo Eligi eligiste eligio*, Præt. *he eligido*. Fut. *eligere* *eligeras*, &c.

Finger to *faine*, *yo finijo finges finge*, Aorist *fingi fingiste fingio*, Præt. *he fingido*.

Ungir to *anoint*, Præt. *ya unja unges unge*, Aorist *ungi ungiste ungio*, Præt. *he ungido*, &c.

Some change the penultimate *e* of the Infinitive into *i*, in the Perfect tense, as,

Gemir to *grieve*, *yo gimo gimes gime gemimos gemeys gimen*, Aorist *gemi gemiste gemio* &c.

Pedir to *aske*, *yo pido pides pide pedimos pedeys piden*, Aorist *yo pedi pediste pedio*.

Regir to *gouverne*, *yo rijo riges rige regimos regeys rigen*, Aorist *yo regi registe regio*, &c.

Seguir to *follow*, *yo sigo sigues sigue seguimos segueys siguen*, Aorist *yo segui seguisse seguio*, &c.

Servir to *serve*, Præt. *yo sirvo sirves sirve servimos serveys sirven*, Aorist *yo servi serviste servio*.

Concebir to *conceive*, *yo concibo concibes concibe concibimos concebeys conciben*, Aorist *yo concebi concebiste concibio*.

Escribir to *write*, *yo escribo, Aorist yo escribi*, Præt. *he escrito*.

Others change their penultimate *e* into *ie*, as these following.

Avertir to *marke*, *yo auerto auerter auerte avertimos auerteys auerten*, Aorist *yo auerti auertiste auertio*, &c.

Arrepentir to *repent*, *yo arrepiento arrepientes arrepiente arrepentimos arrepienteys arrepienten*, Aor. *arrepenti*, &c.

Cernir to *sift meale*, *yo cerno cienes cierce cernimos cerneys cernen*, Aorist *cerni cerniste cernio*, &c.

Consentir to *consent*, *yo consiento consientes consiente consentimos consienteys consenten*, Aorist *yo consenti*, &c.

Herir to *smite*, or *hurt*, or *wound*, *yo hiero hieres hiero herimos hereys hieren*, Aorist *yo heri heriste herio*, &c.

Diferir to *deferre*, *yo diferio diferes difiere diferimos difereys diferien*, Aorist *yo diferi diferiste diferio*.

Mentir to *lie*, *yo miento mientes miente mentimos menteys mienten*, Aorist *yo menti mentiste mentio*, &c.

Some

Some change the penultimate into *ue* in the Present tense, Omitting *ue* as *Dormir* to *sleep*, *yo duermo duermes duerme, dormimos dormeys duermen*, Aorist *dormi dormiste dormio*.

Morir to *die*, *yo muero mueres muere morimos moreys mueren*. Perf. *yo he*, or *soy muerto*, Aorist *yo mori, moriste morio*, or *muio*.

Cobrir to *cover*, changeth *o* into *u*, as *yo cubro cubres cubre cubrimos cubreys cubren*, Aorist *yo cubri cubriste cubrio*, Perf. *yo he cubierto*.

Salir to *leape*, maketh *yo salgo, tu sales, sale salimos saleys salen*, Aorist *sali saliste salio*.

Oyr maketh *yo oygo*, or *oyo oyes oye oyamos oys oyen*. Aorist *oyoyste oyo oyamos oyistes oyeron*. Fut. *oyre oyras oyra*, &c. Imperat. *oye tu, oyga* or *oya aquel oyamos oydoyan* or *oygan*. Opt. *oya* or *oyga oygas*, &c. Imperf. *oyer a oyria oyesse*. Fut. *oyere oyere oyere oyeredes & oyerdas oyeren*.

Words ending in *zir* assume *g* in the first person of *Zir* into *zgo*. the Present tense, as *Traduzir* to *translante*, *yo traduzgo traduzes traduzte tra traduzimos traduzteys traduzzen*, Aorist *yo traduxe traduxiste traduxo*, &c. Præt. *yo he traduxido*, Fut. *yo traduzire*. In like manner conjugate *induzir* & *reduzir*, &c.

Abrir is irregular in nothing save only in its participle, which is *abierto* instead of *abrido*.

Venir to *come*, Præt. *yo vengo vienes viene venimos veney vienen*, Aorist *yo vine veniste vino*. Præt. *he venido*. Fut. *vendre* or *verne vendras*, &c. Imperat. *ven*, as *ven aca come hither*, *venga aquel vengamos venid vengam*. Optat. Præt. *venga vengas*, &c. Imperf. *viniera vendria viniesse*. Fut. *viniera vinieres viniera vinieremos vinieredes & vinierdes vinieren*.

Decir to *say*, Præt. *digo dices dice decimos decays dicen*. Aorist *dixe dixiste dixo diximos dixistes dixeron*. Præt. *he dicho*. Fut. *dire diras*, &c. Imper. *di tu, diga aquel, digamos decid digon*. Optat. Præt. *diga digas*, &c. Imperf. *dixera diria dixesse*, Fut. *dixere*.

G

Of

Of Participles.

Cesar Oudinfol. 100, giuech this rule for the forming of Participles, namely, that in Verbs of the first and third Coniugation they are made by changing *r* of the Infinitive mood into *do*, as of *amar amado*, *oyr oydo*. In the second by changing *er* into *ido*, as *saber sabido*. Only these Participles are irregular.

In the first Coniugation, { *Suelto* loosed, for *soltado*, from *soltar* to loose, vnty.
Despierto awaked, from *despertar* to awake, which hath also *despertado*, regular.

In the second, { *Buelto* turned, for *baluido*, from *boluer* to turne.
Hecho made or done, for *hazido* of *hazer* to doe.
Puesto put or placed, for *ponido*, from *poner* to put.
Visto scene, for *veydo*, from *ver* to see.

In the third, { *Abierto* open, for *abrido*, from *abrir* to open.
Cubierto couered, for *cobrido*, from *cobrir* to couer.
Dicho said, for *dezido*, from *dezir* to say.
Escrito written, for *escriuido*, from *escribir* to write.
Muerto dead, for *merido*, from *morir* to die.

Of

Of Particles, the vndeclinable parts of Speech, and first of Aduerbs.

CHAP. XIII.

<i>Oy</i> and <i>oy dia</i> to day.	<i>De aqua a un rato</i> shortly, ere long.
<i>Ayer</i> yesterday.	<i>Siempre</i> alwayes.
<i>Antayer</i> the day before yesterday.	<i>Nunca</i> or <i>nunca jamas</i> neuer.
<i>Mañana</i> to morrow.	<i>Aun</i> yet.
<i>Tra mañana</i> after to morrow.	<i>Siempre-jamas</i> euer more.
<i>Para oy</i> against to day.	<i>Dende</i> or <i>desde</i> hence-
<i>Para mañana</i> , or <i>por mañana</i> against or by to morrow.	<i>agora</i> forth,
<i>Agora</i> or <i>aora</i> now.	<i>De aqui adelante</i> henceforth.
<i>Temprano</i> betimes.	<i>Desde entences</i> thenceforth.
<i>Tarde</i> late.	<i>Dende niño</i> from his childhood.
<i>Antaño</i> the last yeere.	<i>De ay adelante</i> thenceforward.
<i>Ogaño</i> this yeere.	<i>Por adelante</i> for the
<i>Entences</i> and <i>Etonces</i> then.	<i>En lo venidero</i> time to come.
<i>Entretanto</i> in the mean time.	<i>Rezien</i> of late.
<i>Mientras que</i> whiles that.	<i>Luego</i> forthwith.
<i>Hasta que</i> vntill that.	<i>Luego aora</i> iust now, very now.
<i>Rato ha</i> a while since.	<i>Luego que entramos</i> , as soone as wee ended:
<i>Poco ha</i> a little while ago.	when it is a Coniunction, it signifieth
<i>A las vezes</i> by fits, sometimes.	therefore or then.
<i>Otro dia</i> the next day after. <i>Lazarillo</i> .	

Aduerbs of time.

Ayna soone.

Presto quickly.

Mas ayna sooner rather.

De continuo } forthwith,

Encontinēte } presently.

Ya already.

De quando en quando

now and then, est

soones, oft, and ma-

ny a time, *Florista**Español*, fol. 187.

Antes before, sometimes,

nay rather, as ains in

French.

A deshora suddenly, vn-

looked for.

Hasta quando till when.

Hasta tanto till then.

Aquí here.

Ay there.

Allí yonder.

Por allí there awayes.

Por allá that way.

Acullí thither.

Por acullí thitherto.

Házia donde towards

what place.

Hasta de how farre.

Aca hither.

Por aca this way.

Lexos farre off.

Enfrente ouer against.

De trecho en trecho by

certaine spaces and

distances, as *Doct.**Laguna*, lib. 3. cap. 98.

Quando quiera whenso-

euer.

Cada dia euery day.

Cada hora euery houre.

Cada rato euery momēt

Desde quando since whē

De oy en ocho dias seuen-

night hence.

De oy en quinze dias forti-

night hence.

De esta parte a dos años,

or a dos años desta parte

two yeeres agoe.

A ocho dias desta parte

seuen night since.

Aora a dos años, two

yeeres hence.

in Annot. *Produce de**trecho en trecho*, entor-

no del tallo cinco ho-

jas it bringeth forth

round about the

stalk by certaine di-

stances sine leaues.

Arriba aboue or vp-

ward.

Pelo arriba against the

haire.

Abaxo below or down-

ward, as aca abaxo

here below.

Del pecho por abaxo frō

the breast downward.

Aya sobenath, as *Dios en*

ajuso next vnder God.

Delante

Delante before.

Atras behinde.

Poco falta it wanteth but

a little, very neere.

Dentro or adentro with-

in.

De lexos a farre off.

Fuera and afuera with-

out.

Do, ado } where.

Donde, adonde } where.

Do quiera or donde quie-

ra wheresoeuer.

Aquende on this side, as

aquende el mar on this

side the sea.

Allende beyond, as al-

lende el rio beyond the

riuer.

Encima and, Sobre vpon

Sobra aboue.

So vnder.

Cabo } neere

junto } vnto.

Mucho much.

Poco little.

Casi almost.

Muy poquito very little.

Harto } enough.

Assaz } enough.

Demasiado } too much

Demasiada- } too much

mente

Sin medida out of mea-

sure.

A montones by heaps.

Al pie de ciento about an

hundred.

Quanto que somewhat,

Estavaya quanto que ale-

gre I was now somewhat

cheered or merry. *La-**zarillo*, fol. 47.

Bien or buenamente well

Mal or malamente ill.

Osadamente boldly.

Atrevidamente audaci-

ously.

Donosamente pleasantly.

Dichosamente happily.

Lindamente finely.

Pulidamente neatly.

Locamente foolishly.

De buena ga- } with a

na, } good

De buena vo- } will,

luntad. } willingly

Si yea, Si Señor yes Sir.

Si por cierto } yes, for

Ciertamente } certaine.

Si en verdad } yes, in

Verderamente } truth.

Assi is to it is.

Sin duda out of doubt.

Antes nay rather.

Otrofalso in like maner

semblably.

Conniene a saber to wit

that is to say.

Aduerbs
of place.Of quan-
tity.

Of quality

Of affir-
ming.

Of deny-

No no or not:
No nada nothing at all.
Tampoco } neither.
ni menos, }
As no tengo dineros ni me-
nos a comer I have nei-
 ther meat nor money.

Ann no, or no ann not
 yet.
Jamás,
Nunca } never, in
En Ningun- } no waies
na, manera }

Of exhort-
ing, en-
couraging,
or admon-
ishing, at

Ea, capues } from the
Latine eia, } go to.
casus, }
ora sus, }
Caya used by *Miranda*.

Pues then, *pues vamos*
 let vs goe then.
Acaba ya dispatch,
 haue done.
Acabemos ya let vs dis-
 patch.

Of num-
bring.

Vna vez once.
Dos vezes twice, &c.
Vamos dos a dos two to
 two, as in playing of
 a match.
Vamos de dos en dos, let

vs go two and two in
 file, or two together,
Lazarillo fol. 25.
Començo de tomar de dos
en dos he began to take
 two and two at a time

Of shew-
ing or de-
monstra-
ting.

He aqui, } see here,
Ves aqui, }
Catad aqui, } loe here.

Cataldo ay, } Lo, there
He le alli, } he is.

Of wish-
ing.

Plega a Dios, } I pray
Oxala, which } God.
 is a moorish }
 word, from }
Ala, whih in the

Turkish and Arabicke,
 signifieth God, *la Rar-*
faite, Methode fol. 56:
O si, } I would
 plugieffe a dies, } to God

Of order.

Despues desto after this.
Allende desto besides
 that.
Demas desto further-
 more.
De nuevo againe, a-

fresh.
Al cabo at the last.
A la fin }
A la postre, } at the last
Finalmente, }

Detras

Detras behinde.
Desde since that.

De qui adelante, } hence-
Por adelante, } forth.
En el venidero, }
De oy mas, }

Of dimi-
nishing.

A plazer } by lei-
Despacio } sure.
Poco a poco by little and
 little.
Passo } soft and
Passito } faire.

Quedo } quietly,
Quedito } without
Calla Callan } saying a
 word, or
 making
 a noyse.

Of doubtr-
ing.

Quiza peradventure.
A caso, }
Por ventura, } perhaps, it may be so.
Puede ser, }

Of asking.

Porque why.
Para que to what end?
Como how?

Of gathe-
ring toge-
ther.

Juntos and *Jun-*
tas for the fe- } toge-
 minine, *Junta-* } ther.
mente }
A la par side by side eue

Entrambos } both to-
entrābos a dos } gether.
Tambien also.
Hermanablemente bro-
 therly together.

Aduerbs
of separa-
ting.

A parte a part.
A un cabo at one end.
A un lado at one side.
A oscuras in the darke.
A escondidas di me. vn-
 awares to me.
A hurto } by
A hurtadas, } stealth,
A hurtadillas, } stealing.

Fuera besides or ex-
 cept:
Non obsta- } notwith-
te } standing.
No embar- }
gante, }
Detras } behinde:
Hazia tras }
Tras is a preposition
 sig.

(ly.)

signifying after, *Atras* or *Detras* are Aduerbs
and signifie behind or backward.

Aduerbs
of choo-
sing.

Mas ayna rather.

Da Dios alas ala homiga para que se pierda mas ayna

God giues the Ant wings that shee may the
sooner perish, *Celest*,

Primero que rather then.

As *Primero me morire que haga esse* I will rather
die then doe it.

Antes rather.

Aduerbs
of likenesse

Como as.

Ansi } *So*.
Assi }

Semijantemente likewise, semblably.

Aduerbs
Personals.

Conmigo with me.

Configo with thee.

Configo with him.

A la par hand in hand ioyntly together.

Aduerbs
of hastning.

Luego,
Subito,

} suddenly,
} breifly, out
} of hand.

De peyne, or *sobre peyne*,

Apriessa, } speedily, *Da*
Presurosamente, } *se priessa* make
Presto, } haste.

Arrebatadamente suddenly, snatchingly, by fits.

Enteramente, } wholly:
De todo en todo, }

These Aduerbs are in a manner irregular.

A despecho de ti, } in despite of thee:
A desgrado de ti, }

Al traves } acrosse, ouerthwart, the contrary of it is *De-*
Al reues } *recho* right, as *el sayo está del reues*, belued lo del
derecho, the coat is the inside outward, turne it right, *Todo*
quanto aueys dicho es al reues, all that you haue said is kim-
kam, cleane contrary.

De confuso together among themselues.

Adrede of set purpose.

A sadiendas wittingly.

Abueltas at once together. *Abueltas de otras cosas* dió le una
cadena, beside, or among other things, hee gaue her a
chaine. *Celest*. Act. 15.

Que si abueltas de los demas no lo afirmara Ensebio, &c.
If Eulebius did not auouch it with the rest. *Pedro* *mexia*
Historia Imperial. fol. 31.

A osadas I dare say, I assure my selfe, as *osadas que me*
dixo lo cierto I assure my selfe that he told mee the truth,
Celestina Act. 17. *A Osadas sobre mi* I dare auouch it, I
dare warrant it, I dare take it upon me.

A penas, or *malanex*, with much adoe, scarcely.

Alas parejas for the like turne, as *bener a parejas* to
quasse so much for so much.

A desoras at time vnlooked for, vnseasonably, or in an
ill houre.

A desoras acometir to set vpon a man at vnawares, vn-
luckily.

A reculao arseling, backward.

A tiento by ghesse, at a venture, as *Dana su parecer a*
tiento hee gaue his opinion at randome, at a venture, by
ghesse.

Agatas } as *andar agatas* to goe on all foure like a
Agatillas } Cat.

Acuestas about him, or upon him, *No sengo dineros a-*
cuestas I haue no mony about me. *Ha sessenta años acuestas*
hee hath threescore yeeres ouer his head. *Va confuso canas*
acuestas a benchir su jarillo Celestina, shee goeth with her
hoary head to fill her pot.

De balde gratis, for nought, franckly and freely, as *yo lo hize de balde* I did it for nothing.

Em balde in vaine, as *Em balde os trabajays* you labour in vaine.

En lugar instead of.

Encucros to goe naked, or *andar en puras carnes*.

Andar *En cuerpo* to goe in his hose and doublet without gowne or cloake.

En piernas to goe bare legged.

Lleuara a guisa a ancas de cavallo to ride double, to carry one behind him, *en croupe* as the French men say, *yr a cavallo en corte* to ride bare ridged.

De brúces or *de brúces* crouching on the face, as *echarse de brúces* to lie on his belly. So *bouer de brúces* to lie down and drinke, or to lap water. The contrary is, *De Colodrillo*, or *Papa arriba* backward on the nape of the necke, or with the throat vpward, as *caer de colodrillo* to fall on the backe. *Colodrillo* is the hinder part of the head.

De trecho en trecho by certaine spaces and distances, as is aboue said in the Aduerbs of Place.

De quando en quando now and then, oftsoones, oft and many a time, from time to time, as before in the Aduerbe of time.

De veras in good earnest.

De burlas in iest, as *de burlas ni de veras con tu señor no partas peras* neither in iest or earnest doe thou share peares with thy master.

The Spanish (as doth the Italian) by a kinde of Gramisme doth vse the feminine aduerbially, as *andar a sus solas* to go alone, *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 60. *tiene camara a solas* he hath a chamber apart by himselfe.

Quedamos a escurias we remaine in darknesse, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 224.

No osaria volver, a vazias I dare not returne home empty.

Elablay.

Hablays de oydas yo speake by heare-say.

Estar en ayunas to be fasting.

Comer pan en caxutas, or as it is in *Alivio de Caminantes* fol. 19. *Comer su pan a secas* to eat dry bread, they say also *majar y muler a secas* to broy or grind without water, that is, to eat without drinke.

Matar a mordidas to kill with biting.

Lo alcaneo, a hurtadillas he got it by stealth.

Contendieron sobre elio a la clara they stroue about it openly, manifestly, the Preface of Lucan in Spanish.

Lo hizimos a sendas vezes we did it by turnes.

Cada sendos on a peace, cada sendas superas euery one a peare. *Lazarillo* fol. 99.

Hither also I refer these speeches, *Pares o nones* euen or od? *Florista Español*, fol. 95.

Que es cosa y cosa? a riddle a riddle what is this?

Of Prepositions.

We will ranck the Præpositions according to the Cases that they gouerne. As these (following the Greekes) require a Genitiue case, which some notwithstanding will haue to be the Ablatiue, because the same Particle *De* doth serue to both Cases.

Acerca de este negocio about this businesse.

Cerca de mi nere about my person, that is, *en mi poder, y senorio*, in my power.

Antes de esto before that.

Delante de mi before me.

Detras de mi behind me. But *tras* serueth to the Accusatiue Case, as *tras mi* after mee, *tras los dias viene el sesto* wit and iudgement commeth after many dayes, *tras la llave* vnder locke and key, *tras el fuego* before the fire, or by the fire. *Atras* is an Aduerb, and signifieth back or backward, *Tras* after, is a Preposition seruing to the Accusatiue case.

Fuera de la ciudad without the city:

H 2.

Ende-

Enderedor, } about, as *enderedor del muro* round about the
Alderedor, } wall, *entorno de mi* round about me.
Entorno, }
Encima de la casa vpon the top of the house.
Del pecho arriba from the breast vpward.
Dobaxo de ti vnderneath thee.
Dentro de mi within me.
Por amor de mi for my cause, for my sake, because of me.

A escondidas de mi vnknowne to me.
Enfrente de la casa ouer against the house.
Frontera de la yglesia ouer against the Church.
Decarame le ves I see him iust ouer against mee. *Cesar*
Oudin Dial. 4.
Derecho del blanco straight to the marke, or white,
A la orilla de la mar along by the sea shore. *A la orilla del*
rio close by the brink or bank of the riuer.
Ribera del rio vpon the riuers side, or the bank, *Lazarillo.*
A rayz de la pared along by the wall.
Empos de mi after me, *Empos de comer* after dinner.

Prepositions serving to the Dative Case.

Junto a mi hard by me.
Hasta a la casa as farre as home.
Entorno a la capa *aui* *passaméno* there was a lace round about the cloak.

Prepositions serving to the Accusative Case.

Ante mi before me.
Contra ti against thee.
Sobre mi vpon or aboue me.
Tras el after him.
Hasta la yglesia as farre as the Church.
Hacia Londres towards London.

En el Templo in the Temple.
Entre los otros among the rest.
Cabe el fuego neere the fire. *Siente se cabe mi* sit by me.

Con el with him, and it is elegantly vsed with *Para* before it, to signifie towards, as *seámos piadosos para con los pobres* let vs be pittifull towards the poore.
Para conmigo in my behalfe, towards me.
Aquende la mar on this side the sea.
Allende el rio beyond the riuer.

Segun su parecer according to his opinion.
Por mi by me, in person as the efficient cause, as *Por mi lo bixe* I did it by my selfe, or for my person, as being the finall cause, as *por mi se hizo quistion* there was a quarrell made about me, or for my sake, where *por* doth determine in my person. It signifieth also, through, as *lo travesso por el cuerpo de parte, entra*, hee ran him cleane through the body.

Para mi for mee, that is, for my vse and profit, as *el provecho sera para ti* the profit shall be for thee, that is, for thy vse.

Salvo, } Except, or out-set, as *Salvo el guante*, ex-
Excepto, } cept my gloue, that is, except my ho-
Sacando fuera, } nour, the speech of women.

Sometimes they are put absolutely without their casual words, and then they become *Aduerbs*, as *todo al rededor*, all round about. *Está arriba* hee is aboue. *Es ydo fuera* hee is gone forth. *Segun dize Aristoteles*, according as Aristotle saith. *De par medio* iust in the midst, or in the mid way betweene. Sometimes they are construed with an *Infinitive* moode, as *Sin leer* without reading. *Hasta llegar* till you come. *Para ver* for to see. *Mi vestido aun está por hazer* my garment is yet to make; *Mi marido aun está por nacer* my husband is yet vnborne.

Of Coniunctions.

Copulatives, { *y* or *e* and.
Aun, } also, *yo te dare esto, y aun mas*
Assi, } I will give thee this, and more
Tambien, } too.

Disiunctives, *ni* neither, *o* or else, *si quier* whether it were, *Salust*, Spanish, fol. 20.

Diminutives, as { *Si quiera* } at the least, *dad me si quiera, un poco*
Alomenos } give mee a little at the least wise,
pues auemos gastado la harina, demos a Dios si quiera los salua-
dos seeing we haue spent the meale, let vs giue at leastwise
the bran to God.

Aduersatiues, as *aunque* albeit *con todo esso* for all that, *toda via* notwithstanding.

Expletives, as *sobre que* albeit, as *sobre que no tiene que comer quiere tener grauedad* albeit he gaue not what to eat, yet he will maintain a state, *sobre dezir Platon* albeit Plato say it, *sobre haue comido mil vezes juntos dize que no me conoce* though we haue eaten often together, yet he saith he doth not know me.

Si que is another, which alwayes commeth with a negation, and signifieth *it is well knowne*, or I would haue you know, as *si que no me tengo de mantener del ayre*, know that I liue not by the ayre, *si que no soy yo algun ganapan para dezir me estas palabras* know that I am no packporter that thou shouldest vse these words to me.

Conditionals, as *con tal* so that, with that condition, *assique* so that, *dado que*, or *presto que* put case that.

Perfectiues, as { *Para que* } to the end that.
Alfinque }

Illatiues, { *Por esso* } therefore.
Por tanto, }
Porrende }

Casuals, { *Ca* from *pro* for.
Porque for because, } *Porloqual* for which
Que for, } cause, *puesque* seeing
that, *ya que* seeing that. Of

Of exception, *sino* but that, *mas* but, *empero* but.

Interjections.

Of praying and encouraging, as *O Buen O Good, Ha-lagala* bee of good cheere or courage, from *Halagalar* to cherish or hearten.

Ay de mi alas for me, *ay ay* alas alas.

Guay de mi woe is me.

Of greening { *Armago de mi* sorry man that I am.

& lamenting { *O desdichado de mi* O vnfortunate man that I am.

Cnytado de mi wretched man that I am.

Of won- { *Vala me Dios*, } God helpe mee, Iesus blesse
dring, { *Iesu* } mee.

Hax is vsed when a man feelth any smarting paine, as *hax que me quema* ash, or out vpon it, it scaldeth me,

Hox is their voyce when they driue dogs or poultry out of dores: *Ox a fuera* osh, shue away out of dores.

Of silence, *chit* in Latine st.

Of calling, *Ce*, as *Ce Cocinero* ho Cooke. Note that *Ce ce* is to call softly without making noyse, *Parfaite Methode*, fol. 94.

Of sudden feare, as *ta ta que es esto* ? hold, how now, what is the matter there ? answering to the Latine *at at*.

Of Syntaxis.

CHAP. XIII.

I finde the Syntax almost neglected of the Grammarians, only *Miranda* fol. 223, hath scatteringly deliuered a few rules.

Syntax of Nounes.

The Rules of the Articles haue beene given before in the chapter of the Nounes. Touching Nounes, *Miranda* noteth fol. 55. that this Adiectiue *grande* great, being put before a word that beginneth with a consonant, loseth his last syllable, as *gran muger* a great woman, *gran tiempo* a great while. To which out of *Cesar Oudin* fol. 13, and *Miranda* fol. 61, I adde *Bueno* and *Malo*, which before Substantiues, whether they begin with a vowell or consonant, doe alwayes lose their last vowell, as *buen hombre* a good man, *buen cavallo* a good horse. So *uno*, as *un hombre* a man, *Miranda* fol. 79. and *cien* for *ciento*, as *cien hombres* an hundred men, fol. 83. But after their Substantiues, or when they come alone without Substantiues, they are spoken at large, as *hombre bueno*, *tiempo muy malo* a very ill weather, *un ciento de ducados* an hundred of ducats, *monton grande* a great heape. *Poco* and *Mucho*, though in themselves they bee Neuters, yet sometimes they vary their Genders according to their Substantiues, as *poco vino* little wine, *mucha agua* much water. *Miranda* fol. 61. *Tan* and *Tanto* thus differ, that *Tan* is vsed with Nounes Adiectiues and Aduerbs, as *Tan Lindo*, *Tan sabiamente*. *Tanto* with Nounes Substantiues, as *es tanta la Comida* there is so much water.

When they speake of a thing by way of comparison, they sometime giue an Adiectiue numerall to words that doe not admit variation of Number, as *es una nieve* shee is a snow, for shee is as white as snow, *es una pez* shee is as black as pitch, *es como una cera* it is as yellow as wax, *es como un miel y manteca y pan pintado* it is as sweet as butter and hony, and sugar cakes, or sugared bread.

When they speake of any thing with Detestation, they vse the word *negro* blacke or foule, as *que negro placer fue esse* ? what filthy sport was it ? *mi negra trepa* my foule dif-

disgrace, *a la negra dura cama* the vile hard bed, *Iouen*, fol. 72. *Miranda* fol. 338.

For to say such a one, which the French terme *un quidā*, the Spaniards say, *Fulano* such a one, or *un cierto*. So likewise they say *Fulano* this man, *Sicrano* that man.

Adiectiues doe for the most part follow their Substantiues, as *camino lodoso* a dirty way, except those before mentioned, *grande*, *bueno*, *malo*, *uno*, *ciento* which are commonly put before the Substantiue, as *grande golpe* a great blow, &c. In this speech *Esta bueno* he, or, it is well, or in good plight, *Bueno* standeth for *Bien*.

Adiectiues agree in Gender with the Substantiues, as *Donzella hermosa* a faire Gentlewoman, *hidalgo rico* a rich Gentleman. Howbeit some Nounes foeminines haue an Article masculine ioyned with them, as *el agua* the water, *el alma* the soule, as is before said in the Article fol. 16.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender is put for a substantiue, as *el gordo* for *la gordura*, the fat of any thing, *ibid*.

These and the like manner of speaking are peculiar to the language, *El triste de mi padrastro* the sorrowfull man my Father in law, *Lazarillo* fol. 11. *El bueno de mi amo* the good man my master, *idem* fol. 75.

Nounes signifying part of any thing, or of time, or the cause or manner of doing, are commonly put in the genitiue case.

Part, as *clano del* he tooke hold on him, *Math. 14. 31*. *Que dare de esso* what shall I giue for some of that ? *dame de esso vino* giue mee some of that wine, *dame de cerueza* giue me some beere ; they say also *dame de buenor*, or *abonor*, giue me somewhat to drinke, *daldes de comer* giue yee them to eat, *Math. 14. 16*. *Ques del* what is become of him ? *So no es aun de dia* it is not yet day ?

Cause, as *Dieron bozes de miedo* they cried out for feare, ver. 26. And hither I referre these and the like speeches. *De casto se murio* hee died by liuing too chaste, *de lleno se derrama* it is so full that it spillet, or it sheddeth

for very fulnesse. *Terrible de grande* it is a terrible great one, or terrible for being great. *De pobre no puedo dar algo.*

Manner of doing, as *de rodillas* on his knees. Sometimes with a Dative, as *Retablo al olio* a picture in colours layd with oyle. And hither I referre that speech in *Lazarillo* fol. 48. *Dunos traydores ratones* O you trayterous mice, or that are of the company of traytors. *Dunos ladrones* you theeves you: for the word is compounded of *de* and *unos*, as from the Spanish, *Cada uno* the Italians haue made their *cadauno* for *ciascheduno*, a word which I finde in *Miranda* fol. 350. line ult.

When two substantiues come together, the latter shall be the genitiue case, as *el cabo* or *puño de mi cuchillo* the hase or handle of my knife, *el manto escuro del ayre* the darke or dusky cloake of the ayre, that is, a cloudy helmy weather. Howbeit these doe somewhat vary, *hombre de a pie* a footman, *hombre de a caballo* an horseman, *hombre de muy poca* a man of small worth, *Cyprian de valera traxada*, *Del Papa* fol. 46.

Des in composition is a priuatiue particle, as *dicha* lucke, *happe*, *desdicha* ill lucke, hard *happe*. *Hecho* done, *deshecho* vndone. So *desnervado* shamelesse, *desatinado* brainesicke. The Spanish vseth certaine Ablatiue cases absolute, as *mediante la diuina gracia* by the grace of God, *sabido por ellos* *vimieron* this being knowne to them they came.

Syntax of Pronounes.

These Pronounes *me*, *te*, *se*, *nós*, *os*, *los*, are commonly put before the verbe, but Nounes are put after the verbe, as *yo te dare dinero* I will giue the mony, *me pidio perdon* he asked me pardon, *yo os metere en la carcel* I will put you in prison. All verbs neuters doe forme their tenses by those Pronounes, as hath before beene shewed in the Chapter of the Verbe, fol. 28. as *yo me voy*, *tu te vas*, *aquel*

aquel se va, &c. Sometimes they are put after the verbs, namely, when the Nominatiue case is not expresse, as *va se* he goeth his way, *voy me* I go. But when the Nominatiue case is expresse, they goe before the verbe, as *yo me voy*, *el se va*. So *hazer me heys*, or *else vos me hazeys*, *dezirte he*, or *yo te dire*. To some they do by an elegant kind of speaking put two pronounes, whereof one *d'auanza*, (as *Miranda* speaketh) is superfluous by a Pleonasmus, as *harto me pesa a mi* it is grieuous enough to me, *oydme vos a mi*, heare you me, *a mi me place*, it pleaseth me, *a mi me parece* it seemeth to me, *me thinketh*, *parece os a vos* it seemeth to you: So *parece le a el*, *a ellos les parece*, *a mi me vedo su casa* hee forbid mee his house. *Ansi Dios a mi me ayude* so God helpe me. *A si se te escondio* it was hid from you. Where *le* and *les* are elegantly put for *lo* and *los*, though *le* and *les* to vied doe most vsually follow the verbs, as *quiero meterle en libertad* I will set him at liberty, *quiero pagarlos a los unos, y los otros* I will pay them both the one and the other.

Nos in the Nominatiue case plurall is onely vsed of Princes and Viceroyes out of state and greatnesse, as *Nos Don Philippe por la gracia de Dios*, &c. *Nos Don ymigo de Ribera virey de Napoles*. But *vos* and *os* are vsed for manners sake, speaking to any, instead of *tu*, as *yo os he escrito como vos me mandastes* I haue written to you as you bad mee: see before fol. 17.

Que is a Relatiue seruing to all genders and numbers instead of *el qual* and *la qual*, *los quales*, and *las quales*, as *el hombre que* the man which. So *los hombres que*, *la muger que*, *las mugeres que*. *Al que dan algo no dene escojer*, he to whom any thing is giuen ought not to choose, as is aboue said in the Pronoun, fol. 23. Sometimes the Antecedent is not expresse but included in the Relatiue as *Hagalo a quien toca* let him doe it whom it concerneth. *Vencera de quien es esta pleyto* he shall preuaile whose proccessor sute this is. Sometimes *que* is only a Coniunction expletive, as *en verdad que sino te conociera, que dixera*

era que estavas loco in truth if I did not know thee, I would say thou wert a foole, where *que* in the two first places is an expletive put for elegancy, the third *que* only is significant.

Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs Transitiues haue an accusatiue case after them, as *alabar la virtud*, or *a la virtud* to praise virtue, *aprovechar los hombres*, or *a los hombres* to profit men, *temer los*, or *a los enemigos* to feare the enemies. *Miranda* notwithstanding will haue *a la virtud*, *a los hombres* to bee the Dative case, which all other Grammarians make to bee the Accusatiue case.

The persons of the Preterperfect tenses which are formed by the auxiliar verbe *auer*, their participles doe not vary gender or number according to the precedent Nominatiue case, as *yo he almorzado* I haue broken my fast, *las mugeres han cenado* the women haue supped. But those persons and tenses of Verbs Passiues which are formed by the other auxiliar verbe *ser*, change both gender and number according to the Nominatiue cases that goe before the verbe, as *yo soy amado*, *la muger es amada*, *nos hombres somos amados*, *las mugeres son amadas*, as is aboue mentioned in the Chapter of Verbs passiues, fol. 28. And as it hath benne sayd that the verbe *Tener* is put for *Auer*, and *Estar* for *Ser*. So in some manner of speaking, one auxiliar verbe doth carry the signification of the other, as *mugeres y niños han de ser rogados* women and children are or ought to be entreated. *Ioan Baptista ha resuscitado de los muertos* Iohn Baptist is risen againe from the dead, Math. 14. 2. Where *han* seemeth to bee put for *son*, and *ha* for *es*. So contrariwise in the preterperfect tense of some verbs, *yo soy* is put for *yo he*, as *yo me soy venido*, I haue come, *yo me soy burlado* I haue ielled. &c.

When they will expresse a thing to be suddenly done, they put the Aorist with the Gerund, as *Subito en saliendo*

as

as soone as they came forth, *en acabando que acabo de comer* as soone as euer he had dined, *en viniendo que vino luego se echo en cama*, as soone as hee came hee went to bed. So *Estar* seemeth to bee superfluously vsed in these and the like speeches, *esta durmiendo* for *duerme*, he is still asleepe, *que estas haziendo* for *que hazes*, what art thou doing? *están comiendo y hablando* they are yet eating and drinking.

Likewise the Verbe *Andar* in this and the like speeches, *andaos holgando* goe take your ease and pleasure, is not altogether superfluous, but importeth a continuation of the action. Howbeit there is a mere Hebrew Pleonasm and redundancy of words, in saying *yo lo anduve con estos pies* I went it on these feet, *yo lo vi con estos ojos* I saw it with those eyes.

The Future of the Indicatiue, as also the third Imperfect of the Optatiue mood, doe admit a disioyning of the word by an Epenthesis or interposition of the syllable *lo* or *le* or *os*, as for example, in the

Future, for	{	<i>Lastimare,</i>	{	<i>Lastimar lo he,</i>	{	<i>So dar os he,</i>
		<i>Lastimaras,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo as,</i>		<i>for os dare, I</i>
		<i>Lastimara,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo a,</i>		<i>will giue you.</i>
		<i>Lastimaremos,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo hemos,</i>		<i>&c. So in</i>

the Optatiue, for *Lastimaria*, *Lastimar le ja*, *Lastimarias Lastimar le ias*. So *Creyeria creer le ia*, *Dezia dezir le ia*, *Cesar Oudir* fol. 97.

The Imperatiue is vsed in commanding, but in forbidding they vse the present tense of the Optatiue moode with a negation, *no lo oygas* doe not heare it, *no le escuchemos* let vs not listen to him. So Math. 14. 27. *no ayays miedo* be not afraid.

Some Imperatiues are vsed proverbiially to expresse passion, saith *Miranda* fol. 227. as *Mira que nora mala* see with a michiefe, *echa por copas* speake your pleasure, talke on idly or madly as a man would play cups trumps: for it is a peece taken from the cards, which are marked with cups. Especially in the second persons plurall, *andad parayn vellaco*, goe thy way for a naughty villaine,

andad para puto, para moro, goe filthy fellow, goe neger: *Hazeos mucho del compadre y no es teudra en nada* make your selfe familiar, and then they will set little by you. *Andaos a dezir donayres que desso comereys* goe play the lester, and so you shall get a dinner, *andaos burlando* mock on.

The Present tense of the Optative moode with these words *como* when, *luego* as soone as, is put for the Future tense of the Indicative moode, as *Como yo lo tenga, yo se lo embiere* when I shall haue receiued it, I will send it you. *Dixo me que luego que el lo aya acabado de leer lo boluera a su lugar* he told me that as soone as he shall haue read it, hee will returne it to his place. *Luego que entremos le trataremos como ha merecido* as soone as we shall get in, wee will vse him as he hath deserued.

The first preterimperfect tense is sometimes without its Aduerb of wishing, as Iob 4. *aquel dia fuera tinieblas, y Dios no curara del, &c.* I would to God that day had been darknesse, and that God had not cared for it, or let that day be darknesse, where *osi* is vnderstood, which is expressed verse 7. *osi fuera aquella noche solitaria* would God that night had beene desolate. Being put without any signe, it serueth to the Potentiall mood, as *aora yazier y reposara* now should I lie and be at rest, ver. 13. Sometimes it hath the signification of the Plusquamperfect, as *Bocean, oxala no començaran o no duraran tanto* I wish they had neuer begun, or that they had not lasted so long.

The second Imperfect signifieth I might, would, should or could, and so likewise the third, as *Para que me previnieron las tetas que yo manasse?* why did the breasts preuent me that I should suck? Iob ibid. ver. 12. *O quan de gana ternia yo esse?* O how faine would I haue it? *Pregunto me si ternia lugar mañana de vello* he entreated me if I should haue any leisure, to come see him too morrow.

The Future of the subiunctiue is most vsually put with a Coniunction, as *Si vinieren mis cartas a sus manos entregalas a mi criado* If my letters come to your hands, deliuer

liuer them to my man, *Si supiera que venierdes* if I might know that you will come. Sometimes also without a Coniunction, as *lo que dixere lo hara* hee will doe whatsoever he shall say vnto you.

When two verbs come together, the latter shall bee the Infinitive moode, which Infinitive is many times to bee rendred passiuely, as *manda traer leña* hee biddeth to bring wood, or wood to be brought, *yo os lo hare llevar* I will cause it be carried for you.

The Infinitive with an Article becommeth a Noun Substantiue, as *el dormire mucho, es para binir poco* much sleepe shortneth our life. *El comer y beber* meate and drinke.

The Future of the Infinitive expresth that which wee say in English to bee ready or about to doe such, or such a thing, as *Estoy por yr* I am ready to goe, *Esta por meterse Frayle* he is about to turne Fryer, *Esta por pelarse las barbas, y quebrarse la cabeza* hee is ready to peelee away his beard, and to breake his head, *Aun estoy por comer* I haue not yet dined, or I am yet to dine, *Quanto aueys de auer* how much are you to haue, or what must you haue.

Syntax of Particles.

To the Particles, as Aduerbs, Coniunctions, and Prepositions, we need not prescribe any other thing than what hath already been formerly deliuered in their severall places. Only this I haue obserued that in ioyning two Aduerbs together, they cartall the first, as *escriue delicada y subidamente* he writeth delicately, and with deepe reach and search, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 184. So *Sentencias Sabias y graciosamente dichas*, for *sabiamente*.

Aduerbs of the Comparatiue degree gouerne a Genitiue case, as *ay mas de dos meses ay* it is about two months since.

The Participle *que* in Interrogations is a mere expletive, as *el libro de Caminantes* fo. 3. *preganto a sus criados que donde estava? y que cosa estava alli?* he asked his servants where he was? and wherefore he stood there? *Ag. in fol. 1. Le diu que qual era la causa* he asked what was the cause? *Hazen* *esperençia de que tales han de ser sus hijos* they may be triall what one their children will be. *Exemplo: que tantos de compañía* we were so many in company. Their speeches all are somewhat strange. *Que tanto el des mes?* what day of the month is this? *Bibia quarenta y tantos años* he liues 40 yeeres and upward. *Jarden de Flores*, fol. 87. *edifican la finiente y despues de seca la mueven*, *Ibid.* they wet their greine and after it is dry they grinde it. *Los arbores mazen de soy* the trees grow of their owne accord.

It is a saying among the Learned, He teacheth ill, that teacheth all, which made mee carefull to cut off Impertinencies, and to assemble onely those parts which were necessary to integrate the whole: And yet beyond expectation I see the booke grown in bulk, and swoln into a volume.

I haue added this Grammar to her other Sisters which heretofore I set forth for the French and Italian tongues, being willing to prick a Card, as it were, for my selfe and others that shall aduenture vpon this language, cheisly for such whose company and conuersation I am likely to haue into Spaine, to whose loue I recommend my selfe, and our iourney to the grace and guidance of God.

FINIS.

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